G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

NO. 276

STREET, OPPOSITE ODD PELLOWS' HALL. TERMS. Two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three

VOL. VI.

times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twentyof the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. STORY OF A LIFE. BY H. L.

CHAPTER I .- A Family Group. In the early part of a lovely June day, som In the early part of a lovely June day, some half century since, might have been seen standing on a smooth lawn, fronting a large, irregular old mansion, a group of four sisters—not quite old enough to be considered young ladies, nor yet so young as to be altogether regarded as children. In the family they were called "the girls"—a brother being the dividing-line between them and the three elder sisters of the household; in their vicinity, three little lads were trundling hoops and flying kites, animated in their sports by the notice of their father. ted in their sports by the notice of their father. who was watching them from the window of his study with a beaming smile of encourage-

"Look, papa—look," exclaimed the delighted boys, as the kite soared far above the roof of the venerable old building, "it almost

ment upon his benevolent countenance.

about mingling in their sport, when a young officer, dismounting at the gateway, walked up the long avenue, and stood upon the lawn beside the group. Politely bowing, he inquired for Miss Elizabeth, and the eldest of the four proceeded with him toward the house. Ere they reached it, however, she stopped, and saying, "There is my sister," excused herself, and igned the girele on the lawn. joined the circle on the lawn.

joined the circle on the lawn.

Elizabeth sat in a deep window of the drawing-room. A scarlet riding-habit, closely buttoned in front, displayed her superb figure to the greatest advantage—she was tall, but its long, graceful folds made her height appear greater than it really was. Her fair, white hand rested upon the head of a large dog, who was looking up into her face with an almost human expression of love in return for her human expression of love, in return for her gentle caress. In her countenance was some-thing of the benign expression of her father's, mellowed into an angelic sweetness. It rested there like an unshadowed moonlight; and if it was an indication of the spirit within, one might almost have deemed a sweet Sabbath of might almost have deemed a sweet Sabbath of repose had lulled to a perpetual calm the thoughts of it possessor. Her voice, also, was in harmony with all her looks and movements—naturally sweet, yet subtle, it was like the fine flute-tones of an instrument perfectly under the command of its player. She rose upon the entrance of the officer, returned his greeting with an affable smile, chatted a few moments, and then, carelessly pushing aside her flaxen curls, placed her riding-cap, which lay beside her, upon her head. Taking her ivory-handled whip, and gathering the folds of her dress about

her, she said—

"You see I am prompt to our appointment," and led the way to the hall door, where a servant held both horses ready for them to mount.

The morning was delicious—the dews, scarcely yet exhaled by the sun, rested in glittering drops on every leaf and blade of grass, sparkling among the hawthorn hedges like scattered sprays of diamond.

scattered sprays of diamond.

"Oh, it is a spicy morning," said Elizabeth, as she urged her horse into a dashing canter; "every blossom is sending up an incense of praise."
"Yes," replied her companion—

"The morning shines, and the fresh field Calls us—we lose the prime, to mark how spring Our tended plants—how blows the citron grove, What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed How nature paints her colors—how the bee Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweet." "The quotation is appropriate, and we should render our tribute of thanks to the poet, for thus giving language to the feelings which every grateful heart must experience in the pos-

session of such universal blessings as light, sun-shine, and air. Imagine a world of darkness, a world of clouds—nay," said she, kindling with the picture her fancy had created, "rather Het us dwell upon that glorious revelation of God's power. When He said, 'Let there be light!' what a golden flood of rays must have leaped forth at His word of command, illuminating a newly-formed universe!"
Lieutenant Aylesworth listened admiringly

to the enraptured girl; but, skeptical in his own religious belief, did not pursue the conversation. He unfolded enough, however, in his casual re-marks, to induce her to entertain the opinion that his views were at variance with her own and this led her into a train of thought, the result of which had an important influence on her after-life. The diversified scenery, the freshness of the morning, and the exhilarating motion of the well-trained horses, lent a charm to these dashing rides, long remembered by the lovely sisters, and were recalled with vivid pleas-ure when the lapse of years and the changes which time unerringly brings, separated them from each other. It would be a pleasant task to trace the history and fortunes of each of the daughters descended from the ancient family of the Gournays, in Normandy. Like the seven Pleiades, they shone in a unity of brightness rich in attractions. Individually they possesse talent and originality, to which was added peculiar loveliness of personal appearance, and a depth and warmth of affection, blended with a depth and warmth of affection, blended with gentle dignity and refinement. So far, they were similar in the general outlines of character only; for as womanhood developed the peculiar traits of each, and circumstances called their natural powers into action, great individuality was discernible in several of the sisters. Elizabeth displayed this most conspicuously; and with her, therefore, our story will have most to do. It is no fiction. This shrinking, timid girl was moulded into the high-souled and fearless woman; this light-hearted, careless child became a finely-tempered instrument, in the

independent of sects, he was a firm and consci-entious disciple. Not that he was indifferent to the distinguishing traits of his own, but in his fatherly love he could not be consciously the conscious which she moved, and her natural disentious disciple. Not that he was indifferent to the distinguishing traits of his own, but in his fatherly love he could not bear to crush that capacity for innocent enjoyment which is the delightful privilege of all young and untainted hearts, yet he wisely limited it; and Elizabeth's diary bore evident marks of these wholesome restrictions. On one page was written, "I have set my heart on attending the oratorio to-night; the Prince is to be there; it will be a grand sight, and there will be the finest music; but if my father does not like me to go, much as I wish it, I will give it up with pleasure, if it be in my power, without murmuring." Thus early she accustomed herself to regard the wishes of others; yet, with the gentlest deference to those she loved, she united a strong self-will and great determination. For her mother she had displayed an intensity of affection seldom witnessed in one so young; and when she died, a few years before this time, her deep and heartfelt, grief was controlled, only to be more keenly experienced in her hours of solitude. A dark cloud hung over the spot for a long time after this most afflicting event. But the becampt lightly and great the wishes of the soung.

spot for a long time after this most afflicting event. But the buoyant hearts of the young are ever elastic, and time mellowed the poig-nancy of their sorrow. "The cloud is over us," said one of the sisters, "but it has a silver lining." And as days and weeks went by, so much of happiness was yet in store for the be-reaved ones, that they gradually ceased to weep, yet never forgot the impression left by her

Upon the oldest sister, Catharine, devolved the oversight of this numerous family; she was a remarkable woman, almost masculine-look-ing, for she was nearly six feet in height; her mind seemed to partake of the strength and of the venerance of touches the clouds."

The girls, who had been conversing in an under-tone, now joined their brothers, and were about mingling in their sport, when a young dismounting at the gateway, walked up was a beautiful delineation of curved lines—was a beautiful delineation o willowy, yielding, yet rounded into perfect symmetry. Catharine's was equally symmetrical, but conveyed an idea of strength and massiveness. One was as a beautiful temple the

lect was comprehensive and powerful—well calculated to understand the diversities of disposition by which she was surrounded, and eminently fitted for their guidance. Eager for self-improvement, and embracing every oppor-tunity for mental cultivation, she communicated a degree of her own enthusiasm to those around her; and in the long walks and drives which

would often find the sisters bending over them, studying the mysteries of the heavens. At such times the father would mingle with them, and as their thoughts expanded by the contempla-tion of the infinite power of the Creator, he would, by the suggestion of some sublime pas-sage of Holy Writ, teach them how the earth sang his praise and the heavens declared his glory. Knowledge was in this manner made so attractive, that it was sought for its own sake; and with pursuits so congenial and em-

ister of that sect in the principles of which she had been educated.

One Sabbath morning the seven sisters sat in a row, as was their usual habit, under the gallery in the quaint and antique old meeting-house. Frequently had Elizabeth sat there before, her thoughts occupied with the world and its pleasures, restless in body, and longing for a voice to break the oppressive and monotonous stillness. To a sanctified spirit, this "divine silence," as Charles Lamb calls it, gives an added vitality to the spiritual life; to one struggling to break the earth-fetters which bind the soul to things of time, it may be sweet and soothing; but the young and unsanctified borhood, she found many persons suited to her. and soothing; but the young and unsanctified heart craves something by which to life itself heavenward; and we may possibly imagine, that at the moment the voice of the aged pa-triarch was heard, Elizabeth's, imbued with triarch was heard, Elizabeth's, imposed what quickened aspirations, was peculiarly sensitive to outward corresponding influences. Her at-tention was forcibly arrested. The preacher was a man of great natural abilities; he had

was a man of great natural abilities; he had been, but a few years before, gay and disbe-lieving; and the remembrance of his own weak-nesses and infirmities doubtless led him into deep sympathy with the unregenerate. He evidently produced a great impression upon his hearers; but to Elizabeth his ministry was most hearers; but to Elizabeth his ministry was most striking—she wept, and was much agitated—it was the turning point in her life; and when, next morning, the old man sat in her father's house, and prophecied of a great and important calling she would be led into, her emotions were painfully affecting. Doubtless her vivid imagination also had been somewhat worked upon; and when she received the teachings of her friend, she could scarcely believe that a change had indeed been wrought in her heart. And that strange prophecy—what could it mean? Was she, the timid girl, to enter into scenes from which her whole nature shrank with reluctance, and to consider her call therein as a holy duty? It appeared like an impossibility.

charity school became so popular that her pu-pils amounted to sixty or seventy. These she taught herself, without any assistance, yet found time to pursue her own studies with avidity. During the ensuing summer, the seven sisters

During the ensuing summer, the seven sisters travelled into Wales, with their father. They were a joyful party. Catharine, dignified, sedate, yet affable, was ever at her father's side, his friend and companion. Rachel and Elizabeth, closely united with deep and warm affections, enjoyed a delightful interchange of sentiment, and dwelt with pleasure on the beautiful scenery unfolding daily before them. For the latter, nature had peculiar charms—her interest in art was comparatively indifferent; her taste was pure, but not highly cultivated; and in her enthusiastic admiration of the works of God, she recognised no divine inspirations in of God, she recognised no divine inspirations in

the results of genius.

To the girls, this journey was a perpetual enjoyment—every day varied by new scenes and associations. Scenes of historic interest, studied in the school-room, were now before them, distinct and real, and often, after visiting tions almost amounting to awe. Both charmed, but in different ways. The younger sisters, the talented brother, the cluster of girls, and the little lads, all looked up to Catharino with a feeling of reverence and veneration; and the father, in losing her, would have felt that again his household had lost its mistress. Her intelect was comprehensive and powerful—wall alculated to understand the control of the first time. The seven sisters would congregate in the parlor of a rustic little inn, situated in the cool mountain regions, and, seated over a bright day with a zest only experienced by those who for the first time. some old castle, the record of by-gone days these social evenings; and the sisters, ever ready to please, would sing, in return, English ballads and songs, till the father's voice would warn them of the hour of rest.

It was during this time they paid a visit, less converted warms the place of the paid a visit, and the paid and the sisters of the sisters

a degree of her own enthusiasm to those around her; and in the long walks and drives which they frequently took, valuable were the lessons inculcated by this beloved sister. Many a wild blossom, twined carelesly amid the curls of some one of the joyous group, would be chosen as a botanical specimen, and, interesting them all in the research, books would be brought from the library, and hours devoted to the pursuit of determining its properties. Then there were the globes, also, standing in the well-furnished school-room, and a starry night would often find the sisters bending over them. forms and dignities; her politeness was genu-ine, but somewhat formal. Even her costume partook in a measure of the ancient regime she retained the pointed bodice and long black hood worn by our ancestors, which gave much character to her appearance. To Elizabeth she was a person rich in attractions; she ha

ployments so varied, it is no wonder Elizabeth thought for a time this world almost enough to satisfy the cravings of an immortal nature. But a period was coming, when a deeper and broader view of her own responsibility as an individual was to be opened to her understanding. This was through the medium of a minister of that sect in the principles of which she had been educated.

One Sabbath morning the seven sisters sat though which they control their hereto-fore unknown cousin, and were charmed by the urbanity of her manners; but when Elizabeth entreated her father for permission to remain a few days, they were surprised at her willingness to give up the pleasures of travelling, for what they considered an inactive remose. The indulgent parent, however, con-

Among the Quakers residing in the neighborhood, she found many persons suited to her, both in taste and principle. A similarity of feeling prevailed among them, and their pleasures were simple and refined. That she sometimes wearied of the sameness, and longed to mingle with the world, is true; but the influences around her were so gentle, that her better impulses were imperceptibly strengthened, and aspirations for higher good than the world affords were often felt. Her mornings were devoted to self-culture; a drive in the old-fashioned pony chaise was varied occasionally by a ride on horseback; and in the afternoon, she would visit with her cousin; for, beloved and admired, she was the object of much kindly regard and attention. During one of these visits, as is often the case in social gatherings among the Quakers, a silence solemn and profound succeeded the desultory conversation of the supper table. It was broken in upon by the voice of a woman addressing the company with great feeling, on the concerns of the soul then turning to Elizabeth, she said—"And thou shalt be a light to the blind, speech to the

dumb, and feet to the lame."

The young girl was powerfully impressed.
This was the second intimation implying that
the dedication of her life was required for some great and important work. She pondered long and deeply upon this; her heart expanded, and her whole being seemed to partake of the ex-altation of her thoughts. Her sweet face was irradiated, and her manner chastened and dig-

veil she used in former times to twist in the THE CONSTITUTION-THE COMPROMISE, &c.

veil she used in former times to twist in the luxuriant braids of her soft hair.

With such rich and varied gifts, with bright talents and great personal attractions, it is not to be supposed the fair sisterhood remained unsought and unadmired by the other sex. This was far from the case. Eastham was often the resort of parties from miles around; and the officers of Prince William's regiment, and frequently the Prince himself, were among the guests. Often, when the evenings were calm and moonlit, the spacious lawn would be the drawing-room chosen for the occasion, and Elizabeth, in her regal beauty, would charm all by her entire unconsciousness of it.

Notwithstanding the lavish admiration so freely bestowed upon the sisters, Elizabeth's heart remained untouched till about the period when she became a Quakeress. And even

heart remained untouched till about the period when she became a Quakeress. And even then, we find her looking back to the prophecy of the white-haired old patriarch, and praying that if her duty ever led her from her family, it might be in a single life. Her affections, however, triumphed, and although her timid nature shrank for a time from encountering the responsibility, she at length yielded her hand to him in whom her hearts wealth had long been garnered. He was in affluent circumstances, of irreproachable integrity, and her friends and family highly approved her choice. All looked joyous before her.

Ere long she left her happy home; and, as her father gave her his blessing, and her sisters stood weeping around her, she felt, in the keenness of parting, that even life's brighest turned with a full and loving heart to her cherished friend, now her husband, and with the words "faithful unto death" upon her lips, wept the adieus she could not speak.

To her new home we will follow her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.] From the N. Y. Evening Post. SONG OF THE NORTH WIND.

The following lines are the wonderful production of young lady of Boston, only fifteen years of age.

I come from the fields of the frozen North, O'er the waste of the trackless sea. Where the winter sun looks wearily forth,

And yielded his strength to me; As I mount o'er the hills and gather my might, With the roar of the Hurricane. Loud sweeping in wrath, by day and night, Over the ice-bound main From the awful steppes of the Scythian wild,

Where the Boreal lightnings play, O'er the frowning peaks of glaciers piled, I wend my stormy way; Where the lightest touch of my blasting breath Plays over the withered branch, And the eagle screams from his cyry of death,

On the lofty heights of the Daurian chain, I sit on my regal throne, Where my snowy turrets look out o'er the main, On the waste of the Arctic zone: Alone-alone-in my might I dwell, Where a human foot ne'er trod,

Where a human voice ne'er broke the spell Lying bound o'er the icy sod. I breathe in my wrath o'er the flaming forge Where the laboring Cyclops dwelt, Till the lava rolls o'er the mountain gorge, And forge and furnace melt;

Till the fiery arm of Vulcan yields To the might of my threatening roar, And the red flames flow o'er the blooming fields And the light of the sanded shore,

Away through the hollow caves I sweep, Where the giant arm of Ther.
Shakes his gleaming spear o'er the raging deep, And marshals his steeds to war Then I blow my horn as the thunder rolls Through the depths of the lurid sky. And the wild waves foam, and the sea-bell tolls

To my voice as it passes by. In the lonely halls where Odin dwells, In his palace of kingly might, I am free from the chain of his Runic spells, And revel by day and night; I sit at the board where heroes fell,

Where their blood flowed like the wave, And the white spears clashed with the wild war yell 'Neath the snowy architrave! Then away I bound from the Halls of Death Where the beautiful Lena flows,

And wave the wand of my jagged breath, O'er its banks of crested snows; And lo! the pillar tall and fair, With many a quaint device, Springs up in the grace of its beauty rare-A column of fretted ice!

Oh, the earth is calm in its silent rest. When the south wind, soft and free, Floats up like a cloud from the vineyards blost Of the glowing Araby; From the land where the myrtle and cypress wave

In the breath of the perfumed shore; And the dallying breeze, where their waters lave, Keeps time to the golden oar. The earth is fair where the west wind blows, When the wearied birds are mute:

And it sighs through the trees at evening's close, To the tone of a minstrel's lute; When the rays of the sun from his purple dome O'er the sunny south are shed, And the peasant brings to his cottage home But the earth is dark where my foot has trod,

I twine no flowery wreath; In the track of my path lies a blasted sod, And the waste of a barren heath: o'er the yellow harvest of waving grain In my giant strength I ride,
And blackened and sere it lies dead on the plain, In the wealth of its golden pride.

Extract of a Speech in the House of Representa-tives, by Mr. FOWLER, of Massachusetts, on the 31st of March. The framers of the Constitution were anti slavory men. They looked and labored for a speedy annihilation of a system of bondage which they considered as an unmitigated curse

which they considered as an unmitigated curse upon the nation. They expressed their sentiments and purposes in the first sentence of the Constitution. Justice and liberty for all, were the paramount ends of that instrument. They provided for the termination of the slave trade at the end of twenty years; which they expected would be the death-blow of the cruel system of which it was then the main support. They adapted the clause for the recovery of fugitives to a state of universal freedom. The fair interpretation of the proceedings of those venerable men is, that each State should provide for the early extinction of slavery within its borders; that the foreign slave trade should coase in 1808; that soon thereafter elevery cease in 1808; that soon thereafter slavery should be abolished; and that slavery should

never enter the Territories nor extend beyond the States in which it then existed. That this was the full understanding of all concerned, the history of those times, as well as the Con-stitution itself, abundantly proves. The fra-mers of the Constitution had no thought of the mers of the Constitution had no thought of the perpetuity of slavery. In providing for the extradition of fugitives, they took care to use language which applies to apprentices, and will be appropriate when slavery shall be done away. The Constitution, in its present form, would never have been adopted if the people had dreamed that in this free Republic a single slave would have been found upon its soil in 1852.

The Fugitive Law is both unwise and unjust. t is designed to fasten the responsibility of shvery upon the whole country, and thus to give it nationality. And the measure is as ob-jectionable in its details as in its designs. It aim a fatal blow at some of the sacred defences of personal liberty. It denies to the alleged fugitive the right of trial by jury—a right guaratied to all persons by the Constitution. It destroys the value of the legal presumption that every person under this Government is a freeman till he is proved to be a slave: It surronders the viction and the control of the con freeman till he is proved to be a slave: It sur-renders the victim upon a mere affidavit of the claimant. It clothes a petty officer with the most important judicial power ever exercised by man—the power of deciding the question of personal liberty; and it requires him to pro-ceed "summarily," and it may be in a corner, and not in open daylight. It imposes fines and imprisonment upon all who feed him or give him a cup of cold water, or in any way show him sympathy or kindness. It requires every him sympathy or kindness. It requires every freeman in the nation to aid in seizing and binding his unoffending brother man, and to sustain what he knows to be the most cruel system of oppression on the face of the globe. Search the records of Christendom, you cannot find another law so nnjust in its provis-

The Constitution exercises a watchful guar-The Constitution exercises a watchful guardianship in behalf of all persons who have a question in controversy before our judicial tribunals, whether it be a question of property or a question of personal liberty. If a question at common law, involving property to the amount of twenty dollars, be put upon trial, it must be settled by a jury. If a person be charged with felony, he cannot be held to answer until the grand inquest have found a bill against him. grand inquest have found a bill against him; grand inquest have found a bill against him; nor can any person be put upon trial for crime except before his peers—a jury of twelve impartial men. Now, the Fugitive Law attempts to abrogate these fundamental principles, guarantied by the Constitution. It ought, forthwith, to be repealed, or modified in its essential details partial men. Now, the Fugitive Law attempts to abrogate these fundamental principles, guarantied by the Constitution. It ought, forthwith, to be repealed, or modified in its essential details.

The finality of the Compromise? Our ears are saluted with the expression almost daily. How do the advocates of slavery understand this language? Do they mean that there is to

this language? Do they mean that there is to be no more slave territory annexed to this country? Nothing like it. When they are prepared for the acquisition of territory, the acquisition will be made, unless defeated by the timely remonstrances of the friends of liberty and Union. Those who so loudly proclaim the finality of the Compromise, look beyond the Fugitive Law. With them this law is a secondary matter. They have their eyes chiefly on the declaration that hereafter new States may come into the Union with Constitutions sustaining slavery. The indefinite extension of the area of slavery is their great point in the Compromise. The division of California for the purpose of making a slave State; the dis-memberment of the adjacent provinces of New Mexico; the annexation of Cuba; these are the great ulterior measures. These measures are to be accomplished, first by the re-endorsement of the Compromise, and secondly, by securing a Federal Executive that will use the immense patronage of the Government to carry out this endorsement. Such is the interpretation that this term finality will ultimately develop. It will presently be claimed, that all discussions of the evils and the wrongs of slavery, here and

elsewhere, are to cease.

And will the friends of national freedom and impartial justice be silent? No, sir; they will impartial justice be silent? No, sir; they will never consent to be tongue-tied touching a system which, says Professor Stuart, "Degrades men, made in the image of their God and Redeemer, into brutes, beasts, or, (which makes them still lower,) converts them into mere goods and chattels." You may endorse and re-endorse the Compromise every session, and every day of every session, and still the people will think, and they will speak their thoughts; and, when the time comes, they will demand a repeal or modification, and what they require will be done. At length, freedom and justice will triumph. Of the ultimate issue I have no repeal or modification, and what they require will be done. At length, freedom and justice will triumph. Of the ultimate issue I have no doubt. I know not what may intervene; but I know that God is just, and that he reigns on earth and in heaven. I know that he is on the side of liberty and right—that none can stay the hand of his providences—that American slavery is against his law, and against every moral attribute of his holy character; and I am sure that, under his controlling providence, it cannot long stand against the public opinion of the nations—against the civilization, the common sense, the political economy, the moral principles of mankind. You had better look the subject in the face now, than to wait till there are five, ten, twenty millions of slaves upon the soil, sending up their cries to Heaven for the interposition of Divine justice. You cannot—no, you cannot hinder the march of human freedom. As well might you attempt to stay the stars in their course. Make the trial. Endorse and re-endorse the attempt. The Greater and Lesser Bear, the Crab, the Lion, the Twins, and all that twinkling company, will pursue their stately and steady course. The dial of human progress is not moving backward. Man, indeed, dies; generations pass away—but truth lives. The principles of righteousness are immortal. Light is too widely diffused for the long-continued reign of oppression; and the light now sending up its beams is the light of the morning. Dark as the doom of the oppressed now seems, the time is not distant when the claims of humanity and the principles of our foreign policy is assumand the special state of them, and the special state of them in the special state of them in the special state of the special state of them in the special state of the special s

give free utterance to our sentiments touching | Co., Robert Garrett & Sons, and numerous the rights of man; and no nation, however connected with us by treaty or by commercial relations, can reasonably take offence. Our neu-

lations, can reasonably take offence. Our neutral relations must be observed in good faith; but we may, at the same time, proclaim without restraint our fixed purpose to form our own opinions of the civil equality and inalienable rights of mankind, and to promulgate these opinions freely and fearlessly. I would give most unrestrained utterance to our great principles of constitutional liberty. I would use every fit opportunity to diffuse everywhere, as on the wings of the wind, a knowledge of our sensentiments and sympathies. These sentiments are fast gaining a glorious ascendency in both hemispheres; and this Government and this nation have a prominent part to act in urging forward this ascendency until it shall pervade the entire world. We are justified—nay, more, as true friends of humanity, it is demanded of us—to declare that every nation has a right to establish such form of government as it chooses; and

most important and the most sacred of the laws of nations. I protest against this violation, and arraign the despots of those empires at the bar of the public justice of the world. I protest, and I call upon all the functionaries of this Government, and upon all civilized men, to protest against these and all other violations of natural violations are protected from the form of natural violations of natural violations are parallel to the naval service.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said he was not a more could be expected from him than from other members of the majority. But being satisfied that the bill before the House, were it referred to that committee, would not come

of natural right and national law.

But the intervention which I advocate is neither belligerent nor officious; it is the intervenst. tion of the principles of truth and justice—
of principles which I trust are hereafter to govern the world, and secure the permanent wel-fare of our race. If military power may be employed in repelling invasion—in defending our soil against foreign aggression, and main-taining law, order, and domestic quiet—it is a power that should never be exercised in pro-mulgating the principles and blessings of lib-

> CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

• The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution calling for his opinion as to the

expediency of the reconnoissance of the Chinese seas, &c. The Secretary thinks the United States vessels could perform the work, and that it would be of grent benefit to the country.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a communication relative to depots for gunpow-

Mr. Douglas presented the petition of Henry O'Reilly, praying that the Government would so station its military posts on the route as to so station its military posts on the route as to protect a line of telegraph he promises to construct from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. He asks no grant of either land or money. All he desires is protection to the telegraph when constructed.

Mr. Wade presented the petition of citizens

of Ohio, praying that the Wheeling bridge be protected Mr. Borland introduced a bill to establish a daily mail from Louisville, Kentucky, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to New Orleans. Mr. Rhett offered a resolution directing an

the claimants, was agreed to.

Mr. Weller offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Inte-rior to inform the Senate what debts have been contracted by the Indian agents in California for which the Government is liable, and the amount thereof, and whether any drafts drawn by said agents have been protested by the De partment; and if so, the amount.

The joint resolutions of Mr. Clarke, reaffirm

ing the policy of non-intervention, were then taken up.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate at length, maintaining that the colicy of the United State since the days of Washington, till the arriva of Kossuth, had been neutrality and non-intervention, and he argued that all reason and experience required a firm adherence to that

Tuesday; and, after an Executive session, The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7. Mr. Hale presented two petitions from the State of Pennsylvania, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that he intended to have made some remarks upon the practical operation of the law, in order to show administration by the ten-dollar judges who have been spawned into existence by it, but he would defer those remarks till the subject of the Compromise should be taken up.

A number of petitions and reports were pre-

Mr. Downs reported a bill to prevent mali-cious mischief and trespass upon private prop-erty in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Downs, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President rel-ative to the recent abstraction of public rec-ords, reported a bill providing punishment for

such offences.

Mr. Downs also reported back House bill for the relief of James Lewis, and it was taken up and passed.

A discussion then took place upon what busi

A discussion then took place upon what business should be taken up; and, in reply to a question from Mr. Mangum,
Mr. Hunter said that he would to-morrow urge upon the Senate the necessity of taking up and disposing, one way or the other, of the joint resolution making appropriations for the extension of the Capitol.

Mr. Bradbury insisted upon some action on the French Spoliation bill, and said on Monday he would move to take it up.
The bill fixing the apportionment of Representatives for California was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Rhett. Rusk, Davis, Bell, Dawson, Gwin, Weller, Shields, Bradbury, Downs, Hale, and others.

Monaday

a post road.

Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, proposed that

to declare that every nation has a right to establish such form of government as it chooses; and that no nation has a legal or moral right to interfere with the domestic affairs of another people. This is the law of nations, as laid down by the best authorities, and recognised by the civilized word. The intervention of Russia in the affairs of Hungary, and of France in those of Italy, was a palpable violation of this law—the grost important and the most sacred of the

referred to that committee, would not come back with any alteration, he had assumed the responsibility of preparing a substitute, which would meet the exigencies of the service and would meet the exigencies of the service and regulate naval discipline. He alluded to the power conferred by the bill on officers of the navy, and concluded with describing the pro-visions of the bill which he meant to propose in

its stead. its stead.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, expressed himself in favor of recommitting the bill, and sending it the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, also submitted a substitute of the committee of the substitute, which, with that of Mr. Millson, were ordered to be printed; and the Committee rose with the understanding that the subject shall be taken up to-morrow, Mr. Bocock

retaining the floor.

The Committee then rose.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Homestead bill.

took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. Dunham, of Indiana, who had the floor from a former day, after alluding to the increasing prosperity and greatness of this country, went on to advocate at much length the free grant of public lands contemplated in the bill under consideration. bill under consideration, to enable persons to provide for their growing families, and to open an asylum to the down-trodden nations of Europe, and thus fulfilling the high destiny of the

United States.

The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of William Emmons, sen., praying for the extension of the patent of Uri Emmons, of the 25th of April, 1829, for a cylindrical pla-

ning machine.

The Speaker proceeded to call for the reports of standing committees, beginning with the Committee on Public Lands.

railroad iron, and called for the reading of the bill. He contended that the committee had no authority to report upon the subject, particularly as it has been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, which has it under con-

sideration.
Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, took a different view of the rule, a strict adherence to which,

view of the rule, a strict adherence to which, he said, might prevent business of an important character from being taken up, because the committee to which it more immediately belonged did not think it proper to report.

Mr. Clingman coincided with the gentleman from Arkansas, and thought if the committee referred to could report as to railroads, they might also with reference to railroad iron.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, said such a construction as the gentleman from Arkansas had pla-ced upon the rule would lead to endless embarrassment, the reason for the rule being that measures should not be improperly forced upon

The Speaker decided that it was not within the Speaker decided that it was not within
the province of the Committee on Public Lands
to report a bill embracing a section abolishing
the duty on railfoad iron, which belonged to
the Committee of Ways and Means, and consequently that the bill was out of order.

Mr. Clingman appealed against the decision
of the Chair

of the Chair.

Mr. Jones moved that the appeal lie on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the decision was sustained—yeas

The morning hour having expired, the House resolved itself into Committee on the state of the Union, and again took up the Homestead Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, entered into a de-

Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, entered into a defence of General Scott, who, he said, had been attacked on a former day by Mr. Cabell, of Florida, whom he eulogized at much length, defined the positions of the Whig and Democratic parties, and maintained that General Scott had pursued a consistent course, notwithstanding the treatment he received subsequent to his military career in Mexico.

Mr. Averett, of Virginia, followed, who said he did not come to Congress to engage in a war with reference to President-making, and went on to denounce the bill as, in its operations, calculated to bear unjustly upon all classes of the community, for the benefit of a particular class. He denied the right of Congress to pass an act of secession and to dissolve the Union, but contended that Virginia and the other old States retained all the right; which they exercised at the time the Government was organi-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

whomeden

RY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

In two volumes of 312 pages each. For thrilling delineation of character, and

power of description, this work is unrivalled.

It has been denominated, and with truth, THE STORY OF THE AGE! The fact that ten thou sand copies have been sold in two weeks is evidence sufficient of its unbounded popularity. Three paper mills are constantly at work manufacturing the paper, and three power presses are working twenty-four hours per day in printing it, and more than one hundred bookbinders are incessantly plying their trade, to bind them, and still it has been impossible as yet to supply the demand. Testimonials o the strongest kind, numerous enough to fill volume, have already appeared in the public journals. We have room only for the following, from the Congregationalist of the 2d inst.

"We conceive, then, that in writing Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has done more to diffuse real knowledge of the facts and workings of American Slavery, and to arouse the sluggish nation to shake off the ourse, and abute the wrong, than has been accomplished by all the orations, and anniversa-ries, and arguments, and documents, which the last ten years have been the witness of. Let nobody be afraid of it because it does not claim to be a memoir, or a table of statistics. It is the interlacing of a thousand memoirs, and the very quintessence of infinite statistics. It takes xtreme views. It does not seek to seiz upon the most horrible atrocities, and brand the whole system as worse than it is. It is fair, and generous, and calm, and candid. A slave-holder might read it without anger, but not easily without a secret abhorrence of the sys-tem which he himself upholds. It brings out, quietly and collaterally, those incidental fea-tures of servitude which are usually little thought of, but which are the overflow of its cup of abominations. We look upon the writing of this book as providential, and upon it as the best missionary God has yet sent into the field to plead for his poor and oppressed chil-dren at the South. Such a book was a necessity of the age, and had to be written, and we are grateful to God that he put the writing of it into the hands of one who has interwoven Evangelical influences with every page of its narrative, and compressed many a Gospel serpeal to our sympathies is genuine. It artlessly pictures facts, and the facts make us feel. We have never read a story of more power. We doubt if anybody has. The human being who can read it through with dry eyes, is com

Copies of this work are for sale at this office Price-in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth full gilt, \$2.

Persons at a distance of not over 500 mile can have this work in paper covers mailed to them, free of postage, on addressing L. Clephane at this office, and enclosing \$1 in money and 27 cents in post office stamps-over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-WHAT VIRGINIA

A report lately made to the Senate by the Committee on Claims, upon the petition of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, in Virginia discloses some curious facts

The object of the petition is to induce Congress to pay to the Railroad Company one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the sum which Virginia in 1789 agreed to pay to the General Government, in consideration the establishment of the Seat of Government not present this claim for re-payment directly. She has assigned her claim-and the Gardiner or Galphin claim was not more the Railroad Company, in whose behalf it i urged upon Congress.

The report of the committee goes fully into the history of the establishment of the Seat of Government. It appears that its location on the Potomac was the first of those compromises between Slavery and Capital which have so marked our history.

The representatives of money capital, chiefly from the North, under the lead of Alexander Hamilton, were extremely anxious in 1789 to induce Congress to assume and fund the State debts. This was resisted strenuously by the representatives of the slave capital. At that time and on that occasion the representatives of money threatened secession and dissolution. The representatives of slavery heard those threats unmoved; and, aided by the Northern opponents of money capital, rejected the as-Hamilton, under these circumstan

pealed to Southern gentlemen to save the as sumption bill, and thus save the Union.

They took the appeal very coolly. It was said upon conference that some mutual conces sions could be suggested as the basis of a compromise which would save the Union. The conference took place. Congress had previously determined to establish the permanent Seat of Government in Pennsylvania. A bill with this object had passed both Houses, but had failed in consequence of a disagreement as to some matters of detail at a late period of the session The slave States had contended earnestly for a location on the Potomac, and were greatly dis contented with the prospect that it would be fixed in a free State. They foresaw, and later experience has abundantly demonstrated what vast advantages the slave interest would derive from the possession of the Seat of Government

Under these circumstances it was not difficult to find a basis for a compromise. Free State representatives were found to vote for fixing the Seat of Government on the Potomac, and slave-State representatives to vote for the assumption of the State debts. In conformity with this arrangement, a bill fixing the Soat of Government on the Potomac was matured in the Senate, passed that body, and received the sanction of the House. The bill for the assumption of State debts was revived in the House, and finally became a law.

Virginia and Maryland had each agreed contribute, Virginia one hundred and twenty, and Maryland seventy-two thousand dollars towards erecting the public buildings, provided Congress should establish the Seat of Government on the Potomac, in either State, or so as to include parts of both.

This was no extraordinary liberality. New York and Pennsylvania had furnished ac modations for the Government, gratuitously while its seat was within their limits. Baltimore offered to defray the entire expense of the necessary buildings, should that city be select ed. The bill proposing to establish the Seat of Government in Pennsylvania, which came so near to become a law, had required, as a condition precedent, the payment for the same purpose of one hundred thousand dollars by the State or its citizens.

the Potomac. Maryland and Virginia, with some delays, paid the stipulated money. With-in a few years past, Virginia has regained, by the cession of the United States, all the territory she ceded; and now she comes, through a Railroad Company, and asks back the money

It is a remarkable illustration of chivalry. The facts which attended the establishment of the national capital in the midst of slavery have the effect of causing some of the comthe traffic, make it a public nuisance, and it creatures that the Fugitive Sl
furnish an illustration equally remarkable of plaisant gentlemen who voted aye, to vacate ought to be abated, if it can be. How shall it proved in the Northern States.

money capital, nominally for the safety of the for truer Representatives of the will of their Union, but really for the perpetuation of their constituents. We ask the People to study this power, joint or several, over labor and the la-boring masses.

Those who desire further information on this subject can consult Senate Document No. 59. 32d Congress, first session, and the first volume of Hildreth's History, second series. ***

NEW YORK .- The Whig members of the egislature held a meeting at Albany on the 7th inst., and adopted resolutions in favor of Scott for the Presidency-yeas 50, nay 1. The Silver Gray" Whigs did not attend.

On the 8th inst., the Democratic Convention djourned, after appointing Horatio Seymour, of Onedia, and John Skinner, of Wyoming, delgates for the State at large to the Baltimore

THE COMPROMISE A FINALITY.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the Comproise resolutions were called up in the House of Representatives. Similar resolutions were ntroduced into the Democratic caucus at the ommencement of the session, but were de-

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, first offered one, which Mr. Hillyer, from the same State, ffered, as an addition, the following-being he same as the one rejected in the Democrat caucus, held at the opening of the session:
"Resolved, That the series of acts passed dur ing the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the Compromises, are regarded as a

final adjustment, and a permanent settlement e maintained and executed as such. This resolution was adopted by a vote of

103 to 74. After several unsuccessful attempts to adjourn, the vote was then taken upon the resolution originally offered by Mr. Jackson, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That we recognise the binding efficacy of the Compromises of the Constitution; and we believe it to be the determination of the People generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such compronises, and to sustain the laws necessary t carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the ques-tions growing out of that act of the last Congress, known as the Compromise act, and of questions generally connected with the institu-tion of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and

This resolution was adopted—yeas 101, nays 64. The following is an analysis of the vote

YEAS.
Whigs.—Messrs. William Appleton, Mass. Bowie, Md.; Brooks, N. Y.; E. C. Cabell, Fla. Dockery, N. C.; Ewing, Ky.; Faulkner, Va.; Gentry, Tenn.; Grey, Ky.; Haws, N. Y.; Haven, N. Y.; Landry, La.; Martin, N. Y.; Miller, Mo.; J. Moore, La.; Morehead, N. C. Outlaw, N. C.; S. W. Parker, Ind.; Schermerhorn, N. Y.; Strother, Va.; Walsh, Maryland, Ward, Ky.; Watkins, Tenn.; Addison White, Ky.; Alex. White, Ala.; Williams, Tenn.-27. Democrats.-Messrs, Willis Allen, Ill.: T. H. Bayly, Va.; Bocock, Va.; Bragg, Ala.; Breckinridge, Ky.; A. G. Brown, Miss.; Busby, Ohio; Caskie, Va.; Clark, Iowa; Cobb, Ala.; Curtis, Pa.; Daniel, N, C.; J. G. Davis, Ia.; Dawson, Pa.; Dunham, Ia., Edmundson, Va.; Ficklin, Ill.; Fitch, Ia.; Florence, Pa.; Freeman, Miss.; T. J. D. Fuller, Me.; Gamble, Pa.; Gorman, Ia.; Hall, Mo.; Hamilton, Md.; Hammond, Md.; Hart, N. Y.; Hendricks, Ia.; Henn, Iowa; Hibbard, N. H.; Hillyer, Geo.; Houston, Ala.; Howard, Texas; Ingersoll, Conn.; Jack son, Geo.; A. Johnson, Tenn.; J. Johnson, Geo.; G. W. Jones, Tenn.; Kurtz, Pa., Letcher, Va. Lockhart, la.; E. C. Marshall, Cal.; H. Marshall, Ky.; Mason, Ky.; McCorkle, Cal.; McDonald, Me.; McMullen, Va.; Meade, Va.; Murray, N. Y.; Nabors, Miss.; Peaslee, N. H.; Penn, La.; Phelps, Mo.; Polk, Tenn.; Price, N. J.; William A. Richardson, Ill.; Riddle, Del.; Robbins, Pa.; Robinson, Ia.; Ross, Pa. on the banks of the Potomac. Virginia does Savage, Tenn.; Scurry, Texas; D. L. Seymour, N. Y.; O. S. Seymour, Conn;; Smith, Ala.; F. P. Stanton, Tenn.; R. H. Stanton, Ky.; A. P. Stevens, N. Y.; Stone, Ky.; St. Martin, La.; Stuart, Mich.; Sutherland, N. Y.; G. W. Thompson, Va.; Venable, N. C.; Wilcox, Mississippi—74.

Whigs.—Messrs. Allison, Pa.: Barrere, Ohio; Brenton, Ia.; G. H. Brown, N. J.; L. D. Campbell, Ohio; Chapman, Conn.; Clingman, N. C.; Fowler, Mass.; Me.; Goodrich, Mass.; Harper, Ohio; Hors-ford, N. Y.; T. M. Howe, Pa.; John Johnson, Ohio; Kuhns, Pa.; Meacham, Vt.; Miner, Vt. Newton, Ohio; Penniman, Mich.; Perkins, N. H.; Sackett, N. Y.; Schoolcraft, N. Y.; Scud Mass.; Benj. Stanton, Ohio; Benj. Thomp. Mass.; Walbridge, N. Y.; Washburn, ; Wells, N. Y.; Yates, Ill.—30.

Democrats.—Messrs. Aiken, S. C.; Ashe, N. .; Averett, Va.; D. J. Bailey, Geo.; Bartlett, t.; Buell, N. Y.; Jos. Cable, Ohio; T. Camp-Vt.; Buell, N. Y.; Jos. Cable, Ohio; T. Campbell, Ill.; Dean, N. Y.; Doty, Wis.; Eastman, Wis.; Edgerton, Ohio; Floyd, N. Y.; Gaylord, Ohio; Grow, Pa.; Holladay, Va.; Ives, N. Y.; Jenkins, N. Y.; D. T. Jones, N. Y.; Preston, King, N. Y.; McQueen, S. C.; Millson, Va.; Molony, Ill.; Ore, S. C.; Powell, Va.; Rantoul, Mass.; Smart, Me.; Stratton, N.J.; Sweetser Ohio; Wallace, S. C.; Woodward, S. C.—31. Free-Soilers.—Durkee, Wis.; Mann, Mass. Tuck, N. H .- 3.

RECAPITULATION.

YEAS.
7 | Northern Democrats 35 Northern Whigs Whigs Northern Whigs 29 | Northern Democrats 21

ABSENT. Whigs .- Messrs. James Abercrombie, Ala. Charles Allen, Mass.; John Appleton, Hiram Bell, Ohio; Henry Bennett, N. Y.; M. Bibighaus, Pa.; Obadiah Bowne, N. John H. Boyd, N. Y.; George Briggs, N. Lorenzo Burrows, N. Y.; Jos. P. Caldwell, N. J. R. Chandler, Pa.; Wm. Cullom, Tenn.; J. F. Darby, Mo.; Geo. T. Davis, Mass.; Alexander Evans, Md.; Henry M. Fuller, Pa.; J. R. Giddings, Ohio; A. P. Hascall, N. Y.; Wm Hebard, Vt.; John W. Howe, Pa.; William F

Hebard, Vt.; John W. Howe, Pa.; William F. Hunter, Ohio; Gilchrist, Porter, Mo.; Edward Stanly, N. C.; A.*H. Stephens, Ga.; T. Stevens, Pa.; J. L. Taylor, Ohio; R. Toombs, Ga.; John Welch, Ohio—34.

Democrats.—Messrs. Charles Andrews, Me.; Leander Babeock, N. Y.; James M. H. Beale, Va.; William H. Bissell, Ill.; Armistead Burt, S. C.; D. K. Cartter, Ohio; E. W. Chastain, Ga.; W. M. Churchwell, Tenn.; C. F. Cleveland, Conn.; William F. Colcock, S. C.; J. S. Cottman, Md.; M. M. Dimmick, Pa.; David T. Disney, Ohio: Alfred Gilmore, Pa.; F. W. T. Disney, Ohio; Alfred Gilmore. Pa.; F. W. Green, Ohio; Isham G. Harris, Tenn.; S. W. Green, Ohio; Isham G. Harris, Tenn.; S. W. Harris, Ala.; Thomas Y. Howe, jun., N. Y.; R. W. Johnson, Ark.; J. G. Jones, Pa.; George G. King, R. I.; D. Mace. Ia.; James X. Mc-Lanahan, Pa.; John McNair, Pa.; Henry D. Moore, Pa.; John H. Morrison. Pa.; Charles Murphy, Ga.; E. B. Olds, Ohio; A. Parker, Pa.; Reuben Robie, N. Y.; Jos. Russell, N. Y.; M. Schoonmaker, N. Y.; Charles Skelton, N. J.; W. W. Snow, N. Y.; B. B. Thurston, R. I.; N.

1. Schoolmaker, N. 1., Charles Skelton, R. I.; V. W. Snow, N. Y.; B. B. Thurston, R. I.; Townshend, Ohio; Isaac Wildrick, N. inn Boyd, Ky., Speaker—68. Of whom there were— Northern Democrats, 24 | Northern Whigs, outhern Democrats, 10 | Southern Whigs, Southern Whigs, 11

Here we have the vote of the Representa tives of the People, re-enacting in a solemn manner that Bill of Abominations, the Fugitive Slave Law. Seven Northern Whigs, and 35 Northern Democrats, bow their necks to the yoke, and obey a "higher law" than the will of their constituents. That they have tran- man? resolutions are useless unnecessary, and an imgitive Slave Law a whit more palatable to the views of the Northern People, and they may The present excesses, the present form,

the compromises between slave capital and their seats in the next Congress, to make room vote, and bear it in mind when they shall be again called upon to exercise the elective franchise in sending members to the National Con-

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

The tide is against it. In some of the Legislatures that have been engaged upon it, it has been defeated, in others it drags. Within the last week the general election of Connecticut has gone constructively against it, and the Pennsylvania Legislature, after cutting it down to a thirty-gallon law in the Senate, has killed it on the first vote in the lower House. The novement is one of surpassing interest. It would be hard to find a subject of greater moment to the community than the special one involved; and the broad principle into which the proposed prohibitory legislation rises, has scarcely an equal, either for importance or difficulty. If the function of political government is so clearly known as to fix its jurisdiction and limitation in this direction, it has certainly not been so simplified and demonstrated as to serve for popular creed and criticism in the discussion. The debate has kept ends and objects very clearly in view, for both parties that are actively in the field see immediate results plainly enough; but the ethical and governmental principles concerned in the contemplated legal enactments are not so plainly and effectively arrayed as they must be before the question shall be finally settled, and the public mind at rest in such settlement. A large party of the friends of legal prohi bition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, con

noral suasion; but the matter of legal coercion ests upon quite other considerations. Duty in the restraint of wrong and furtherance of right such, and its office in the affairs of this world may be a plain question in the conduct of pri- is gone. The ministry may begin its services vate life; but in the exercise of authority over thers, it is admitted that adequate powers lo not always accompany the highest and nobest ims. Providence waits upon the world is its wretchedness and wickedness, under a necessithat arises out of the constitution of things. Civil government stands as the agent and exponent of that Providence to the People, and must be wise both in doing and forbearing, if it could be successful to any good end. Not every immediate good which might be embraced by pains and penalties is therefore to be put upon the statute-book of the State. Cemperancemen are not ignorant of this, and they do not overlook it in their advocacy of the cause. But have they hit the heart of

tent themselves with the reasons to be found in

the question? General consent and the authority of precedent are cited for the principle of limitation which is supposed to lurk, even in the present icense laws; but this is not clear. The power to regulate often means the power to prohibit: but it as often signifies the patronage and nursing care of the subject-matter. The exercise of the learned professions, and the powers of and elect, out of solicitude for the best ministry in them. Good moral character and the approbation of an examining board are prephysicians, lawyers, and "rum-sellers." Not the mischief inherent in these various avocations, but the supposed necessity for the most careful and competent functionaries, and the tice under it, and are fairly construed to ap-Among the most able of the friends, th

ssue is made up on the point, Is alcohol a poison? The Tribune, for instance, endeavors to make this the question, with the opposition But it seems to us, that even if the affirmative were granted by the enemy, the battle is not nearly ended. Poison administered with the intent to destroy life-with that as the endwith the legal malice aforethought, express or mplied, is a proper subject for prohibition and punishment, in the principal criminal and n the accessories before and after the fact. But the proposed prohibitory law covers the sale and use in cases where this deliberate purpose of destruction cannot be supposed; nay, so ong as there are any who can drink very moderately, and manage to do so for years together, they and those who might manufacture stimuants for their use, cannot be supposed to be even indifferent to the evils of the ordinary traffic, at least, cannot be put into the category of criminal negligence, so as to bring them within the sweep of legal penalties, under the principle that holds the keeper of a vicious dog, and the workman who throws a billet of wood into a crowded street, responsible for the

We say, that the argument from legal prece dent fails from defect of parallelism in mate rial points between the cases

We do not say that the doctrine of prohibition, as proposed in the "Maine Law," fails for want of legal principle, or social justice. We are only saying that it has not yet been clearly placed upon the principle which must support it. And on this point we wish also to say, that it is not enough that the highest legal tribunal in the country has decided that State laws prohibiting the traffic are not contrary to the Constitution of the Federal Government. Only some things held to be inconsistent with the reserved liberties of the People are forbidden by the National Constitution to the States. and so protected from abuse. The question still remains, Is it right, in point of principle and policy, whether constitutional or not?

The world will be wiser by the time this prol

lem is solved, and the solution is received and incorporated into the system of political sci-

ed by the individual to society; but it is on the contrary largely re-enforced from the reciprocal life of the Commonwealth. The virtual unity of all the members of society in one political person, brings the legal right to the support of the moral duty of protecting our neighbors as ourselves; and we are strengthened and enlarged in all our rights and duties concerning ourselves and our fellow men. The protection of rights and interests against wrongdoers, by whatsoever means are necessary and expedient, is not questionable: but the distance into the moral and spiritual life of the individual which we may justly and wisely carry the agencies of force is the point to be ascertained. Education, literary, scientific, and religious, is matter of social duty; it does not restrain the liberty or interfere with the natural discipline of the life, by a compulsion which takes away responsibility, and the developing power of it. Where is the limit? How far do the rights of society reach into the life of the individual The Governments of the earth are not scended their powers, none will doubt. The without the truth and right of principle in them; but they have not found the box ordent exaction. They will not make the Fu- yet, nor felt all the force legitimately within

The present excesses, the present form, of the traffic, make it a public nuisance, and it creatures that the Fugitive Slave Law is ap-

be done; and how shall that be avoided, in the loing of it, which ought not to be done?

ject; and the arguments of the opposition seem has failed to fulfil his contract as authorized, to us to be good for nothing at all. We are perhaps not well posted up; but we have seen to the Republic, and the House printing to the very little that is creditable either to the head or Union newspaper. Messrs. Gorman, Stanton heart of the fiquor party, in the course of such of Kentucky, Haven, and Truman Smith, it is discussion as the question has received. The said, voted in favor, and Hamlin and Borland sermons of the saints are bad enough; but we against the new contract. have no patience with those of the sinners. Their accursed trade is the disgrace of our civilization. The best of them do nothing to divorce themselves from the very worst, and of the Fugitive Slave Law has just been fur-

never appear in the affray but to parade their decencies and their interests, by way of cover for the crew which they refuse to be classed with. Out upon them. Let honest, true, human men, who have not forfeited their places in the brotherhood of humanity, settle the difficulty decently. We do not call prisoners and paupers into coancil when we charge ourselves with the reformation and remedy of their wickedness and wretchedness. We suffer with them, and must suffer for them; but let the hells be kept apart till they are redeemed. Our temperance friends in New York began

this agitation and effort with the open and formal acknowledgment that moral suasion fairly tried-tried under as fair circumstances as can be hoped for, and for a sufficient length of time-has failed, and cannot be relied upon. Had they well considered that position before they took it? It is to be hoped they had; for they naturally went to work to fortify it; and the faith ones so confidently held in the power of the word has well nigh slipped out of the creed of reform. A still greater concession has been made to the necessity of force, in the action of the pulpit, the Protestant the evils of intemperance, and the infinite good pulpt at least, by the clergy coming out of the chirch to reform the world in a matter of mised in its suppression. This is ground oad enough for reformatory association and merals, through the agency of penal laws. This i not a union of Church and State, but a surender of the Church to the State. A few more at our funerals, if our actual life has escaped their regular jurisdiction. If the "rum-sellers'

are really averse to union of Church and State they may console themselves; for so far as this movement goes, it is a confession that the Church is dead, and that the State survives having taken an advance step in the care and government of its subjects. We do not object to religion in law, or to life in religion. We need a morality to live in and by. The existing provision for dying is sufficient. We do not object to clergymen for doing the duties of citizenship-we demand it from them. We were only thinking of the inferences, and the blunder of the enemy in the mode of their as sault upon the ecclesiastics.

Another point: The movement, it seems us, is not likely to acquire strength by agitation now. The subject is not so new as to need or to gain by popular excitement. The prohibitory law has the advantage of all the enthusiasm belonging to it at the start. Its failure now will be a long postponement. More petitioners than voters can be mustered for it. At the general elections, party questions will crosspublic office, are forbidden to all but the select cut it, so that it will not have possession of all its proper force there; and that will be the case however it may be mingled with the machinery of party politics. The zeal of its friends will ninaries to the issuing of diplomas alike to force it into the strifes of next autumn; and it will have to meet its foes, embittered or triumphant, in the local legislatures next winter. To us, the prospect is not promising. The cause must bear the burden of its friends upon

avoidance of the avoidable abuses that hang its back, now that it can make or break a hope about them, may be inferred from one as well for them. Temperance will not be as decent a as the other of these instances. The words of thing when it shall have gone through one for-nothing people fasten themselves good cause that gets along well, and its credit suffers accordingly. There are quantities of absurdities to be enacted by the greatest fools among us, before the law becomes universal.

For ourselves, we do not believe that moral nasion has failed. Temperance speeches may be unavailable, for want of the sussion and the moral, or for want of time or means; but men are not to be surrendered to penalties and stripe for all that. If moral sussion has failed law will fail worse; for law rests in opinion Therefore, again, we do not believe it; for we are assured of the better time coming, and the primary and ultimate reliance of that hope is in the regeneration of men. Still, the Maine Law may be all right enough. If its principle is right, there is no good objection to the force in it. After all that has been said and done, it seems to us that the public wants light, much more than any other element of progress in this matter. And very probably that light will come; and when it comes, who will accept it? Who among us, with our hearts set upon this great good, will receive it with all that we must take along with it when it comes to us? The Jews rejected their Messiah because he brought them so much more than they wished

Busteen, upon whose evidence Horace Pre ton was consigned to slavery, in 1849 was a candidate for Assistant Alderman in the 18th Ward, New York. A member of the nominating committee propounded certain interrogatories to him, respecting his views as to the further extension of slavery. We subjoin his reply:

SATURDAY, March 27, 1849. SIR: Your favor of this date, informing m that my name has been presented to your com-mittee as a candidate for Assistant Alderman of the eighteenth Ward at the ensuing election has been received, and in accordance with your wishes I thus early reply to it, and to the interrogatory you therein address to me.

With my present views on the subject, and in the light of the best information I have been n the light of the best information. I am opposed nabled to acquire, I answer that I am opposed to the extension of slavery in territory that is now free, possessed by the United States, or to free territory which our country may hereafter acquire; and I am in favor of the enactment by Congress of any ordinance, the effect of which will be to prevent the further extension of so great an evil as slavery. An ordinance such as the mind of Jefferson would have framed, whether known as the Wilmot Proviso or by any other name, would meet my hearty ap-

I may be pardoned for saying, in plain terms, that while I believe in the manifest superiority of the white over the African race, I am yet heartily opposed to the system by which man-holds his fellow in servitude and perpetual bond-age. This feeling in me partakes of the na-ture of inevitable blood, as you will see when I St. Lucia, one of the West India islands, and long before the act of British emancipation, manumitted all the slaves which he owned during his residence there.

I am no politician, and in the obnoxious sense of the term I trust I never shall be; and this must be my apology if I have travelled out of the legitimate issue involved in your inter-

rogatory.

I am, sir, with respect, yours, &c.,
RICHARD BUSTEED. To Edgar J. Leet, Esq., one of the Non Committee of the Eighteenth Ward.

Like another distinguished politician, probably discovered that "a great change has me over the public mind." Notwithstanding his opposition in 1849 to "the system by which man holds his fellows in servitude and perpetual bondage," he now lends himself a tool to give aid and comfort to the system

THE PUBLIC PRINTING .- We learn that the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress We want more light on this side of the sub- on Printing have decided that the contractor

THE CASE OF HORACE PRESTON.

Another evidence of the practical operation nished in the case of Horace Preston, who was arrested on a charge of larceny, without process, in New York, and hurried off into Slavery in a most "summary" manner. A complaint was made on the 1st inst., before Judge Morton, United States Commissioner. A certificate was made by Richard Busteed, acting for William Reese, of Baltimore, claimant of Preson. The proceedings were hurried though, rithout permitting the alleged fugitive to offer ebutting evidence, and the certificate given to the claimant, amid the protestations and en-

treaties of Preston's counsel. The following cards show in the clearest anner the character of the trial, the closing one of Mr. Emmet, on whose testimony Commis sioner Morton relied to substantiate his statenent, confirming all that had been before stated by his associates.

CARD OF MESSES JAY AND CULVER As this case, in which the public have taken ome interest, was suddenly terminated this morning by Mr. Commissioner Morton giving a certificate for the delivery of the alleged fuitive to the claimant, to be removed to Maryland, without any rebutting evidence being in-troduced on his behalf, we deem it right to proper to be known, the true facts as they oc-

On Friday, the attorney for the claimant de clared his case closed, and we were asked by the Commissioner to proceed with the exami

It was said in reply, that before doing so, we would move to dismiss the proceedings, on the ground that the original affidavit of the attorey, on which the warrant was issued, and which was made, not on information and beief but absolutely to the effect that Preston. person held to service or labor in Maryland, escaped therefrom, about the 20th March. 1847, and "that at the time of his escape, his service or labor was due to the said Reese, and that the same has ever since been due to him, and that the said Reese has never parted with and is still entitled to such service or labor. nd that he is the owner of and entitled to the control of the said Preston," was made, as appeared from the testimony of Mr. Busteed, on his cross-examination, without any personal knowledge of the facts sworn to—and that the other testimony for the claimant was utterly asufficient to prove his title. It was said, fu ther, that if, upon this motion, the Court should decide that the evidence was sufficient to sup-port the claim unless rebutted by proof for the defence, we had a number of witne found, but for whom subpœnas had been issued at our application by the Commissioner, and placed for service in the hands of the Marshal ut that as our motion to dismiss the proceed ngs, if granted, would render their examinaion unnecessary, we proposed to argue that This course was not objected to. The mo

tion to dismiss the proceedings, in the nature of a motion to quash for non-suit, was argued at length with the distinct understanding thus assented to by the Commissioner, that if that motion was denied, we were to enter upon the defence this morning. Our arrangements were made accordingly, and our witnesses directed to be in attendar This morning, at the opening of the Court,

ing the motion, and granting the certificate o removal, taking us altogether by surprise, and refusing to hear our protests against conduct which we regard as absolutely violative of the liberties of the defendant, and of our rights as bear of "Disunion" has been exercised, and An affidavit was then made by Mr. Busteed. which we presume was an affidavit of danger for the purpose of procuring for the claiman

Baltimore, and the payment of the expenses from the United States Treasury; but this we do not know positively, as the Commissioner refused our request to be allowed to see it. Preston was immediately removed from the court-room, and soon after placed in a hack and driven off.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to Judge Judson, who refused to hear the motion, on the ground that he was engaged in another case.

We are under the impression that the mo-tion would have been denied, upon the ground stated by Mr. Attorney General Crittenden in his letter to Mr. Fillmore, after the passage of the Fugitive Law of 1850, that "the certificate of a Commissioner is to be regarded as the act of judgment, after a fair and impartial trial of a judicial tribunal, having competent jurisdic-

How far the conduct of the Commissioner this case, in admitting all evidence offered for the claimant, of whatever character, including an affidavit made without knowledge, and con refusal to compel an interested witness to anrefusal to compel an interested witness to answer on a cross-examination, and his cutting off all opportunity of rebutting evidence by a snap judgment, made in violation of good faith—comports with that strict impartiality and fairness which ought to be preserved in trials involving the right to liberty, is a question which the undersigned submit to the judgment of the community.

E. D. Culver. JOHN JAY.

New York, April 3, 1852.

CARD OF COMMISSIONER MORTON I deem it a duty I owe to myself, as well as the public, to reply to the statement under the signature of Messrs. Culver and Jay, in the Post of Saturday evening. It was on Thursday, and not on Friday, that the attorney for the claimant declared his case closed; and I then asked Messrs. Culver and Jay if they were prepared to proceed with their testimony—Mr. Culver having stated, in the morning, that he had three witnesses in attendance, and I then offered to sit until ten that evening. The counsel remarked that we had been in session over set remarked that we had been in session over six hours, and they would prefer going on with their testimony the following morning. Mr. Jay inquired of the counsel for the claimant if he had any more testimony to offer, and asked the Commissioner if he would permit the claim-ant to introduce further testimony; and was answered that none but rebutting testimony would be admitted. The case was then adjourned until Friday morning, when the coun sel for the fugitive were to produce their testi

At the opening of the Court on Friday, the counsel, Messrs. Jay and Emmet (Mr. Culver not being present) had no witness in attendance, and subpoenas were issued to the Marance, and subposnas were issued to the Marshal to summon two witnesses—Martin and another person. The counsel for the fugitive had called Mr. Busteed to the stand, and had examined him at considerable length, when, the Marshal not being able to summon the witnesses, Mr. Jay argued the case on the part of the fugitive, and Mr. Busteed on the part of the claimant; and Mr. Jay, after going to the library to obtain the books cited by the opposite counsel, closed his argument in reply: and site counsel, closed his argument in reply; and the Commissioner reserved his decision until

the following morning.

All the papers that I have seen, in which the proceedings were reported, stated that the testimony was closed, and that certainly was the understanding of the counsel for the claimant,

as well as myself.

That it was a mere pretext for vexatious delay, and that they had no testimony to offer, I infer from the fact, that after the decision was announced, Mr. Emmet, the associate counsel of Mr. Jay, stated in my office, in the presence of another gentleman, "that it would have been better to have made the offer to permit them to have gone on, as they had no witnesses to produce, and it would not have occupied over half an hour, and would have been more satisfactory to all concerned." satisfactory to all concerned."

It is worthy of remark, that the most import-

not present, and as to the correctness of which he undertakes to vouch in terms as positive as if he was speaking from personal knowledge.

The decision of the Commissioner was based only on the testimony of Wm. D. Reese, and the affidavit of the attorney; and all confessions of the fugitive were wholly excluded

and disregarded, as by a reference to the de sion will be apparent.

CARD OF RICHARD S. EMMET. A card from Mr. Commissioner Morton, or the subject of this case, intended as an answe to the card of Messrs. Culver and Jay, appear in the *Herald* of this morning. As my name is mentioned in connection with the case, I de sire to state my recollection of what occurred The first knowledge I had of the case was from the Friday morning papers, and, as a spectator, I stepped into the room where the proceedings were going on. I there found Mr Jay, who informed me that his associate counsel. Mr. Culver, was engaged in another court which left him as the only counsel for the fu-gitive. All my sympathies being with him, I readily volunteered to remain with him, although, knowing nothing of the facts. I did not

intend to take any active part in the case.

After Mr. Busteed had left the stand, Mr.
Jay, upon consultation, moved the discharge of the fugitive, on the ground of the insufficiency of the claimant's proof. This motion was argued at length, and Mr. Jay expressly stated. that in case the motion was denied, he would be ready to produce witnesses. There was no objection to this by either the Commissioner o the claimant's counsel; and when the adjournment was had, I considered that it was perfect y understood by all parties that the fugitive would be at liberty to call witnesses, if the mo-tion were decided against him; and I need not say that I was astonished and indignant at e summary disposition of the case, in the face of an offer to produce relevant testimony. After the decision, professional business required my attendance before Mr. Morton, and the conversation turned upon the recent pro-ceedings. I was earnest in my denunciation of what I considered the unjust execution of an injust law. Mr. Morton justified himself by

saying, that he believed that the effect of opening the case would have been to detain him for days or weeks.

I said that I did not know whether the fugi tive had any witnesses, and insisted that it was the duty of the Commissioner to entertain the offer of proof, and that it probably would not have taken half an hour to dispose of it. This was the substance of our conversation. I cer-tainly never did assert positively, as Mr. Morton's card would intimate, that the fugitive had no witnesses. I had not been in consultation with Mr. Jay or Mr. Culver, and had no

been apprized of the nature of the defence. have since learned that there were witnesses attendance. I would have no objection to the publication

of our conversation, as it actually occurred, although I did suppose it to be a private one; but I object to the impression going abroad, that I in any way approved of the Commissioner's course, or of his decision.

RICHARD S. EMMET. New York, April 5, 1852.

Here, then, are the facts in the case, as give

by Preston's counsel and the Commissi It is apparent that Commissioner Morton heard the witnesses of the claimant, closed the case. and sent Preston into slavery; and there is no appeal from his decision! His counsel justly nplain of the partiality of the Commissioner. may be worthy of remark, that about the same time that this mockery of justice was being enacted in New York, members of Congress in this city were solemnly passing resolutions to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law, and deprecating "all further agitation of the questions growing out of the Compromise," as "unessary, useless, and dangerous!" As though their resolutions could ignore the sense of justice in the human heart, and enthrone despotsm in its place. Thank God! there is a tribunal before which even members of Congress will have to answer for the manner in which they have discharged the trust confided to of "Disunion " has Secession" become an obsolete idea, we think it will puzzle the ingenuity even of a member of Congress to convince his constituents that ecessity requires them to become slave-catchers to save the Union from dissolution. What mockery is it to pretend that patriotism de nands that freemen shall stifle all the nobler nstincts of their nature, and compel them to oin the chase of runaway negroes, under penalty of fines and imprisonment.

A meeting of the Anti-Slavery men of the First Assembly District of Oswego county, met n Fulton on the 30th ult. J. C. HARRINGTON of Granby, presided. The following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That we have no hope for the

access of our cause in the so-called Democratic r Whig parties; for the first is the natural ally or Whig parties; for the first is the natural ally of Slavery and the Slave Power, and the second is the source of all compromise, from the commencement of our Government to the present time—in other words, always sacrificing principle to comfort and solace wrong.

"Resolved, That we accept as a basis of opening the second of the property of the pr

ration the platform presented to the People of the United States by a National Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, last September, and which comes to us through the columns of the National Era, under date of October 9, 1851." [The resolutions of the Cleveland Conven on are then quoted.1

" Resolved, That as organization is necessary we will appoint the usual county and town committees, also a delegate and substitute, to attend a State Convention, whenever held, and that we recommend to our friends in all the Assembly districts to do the same."

Rev. S. Hoes was appointed the State dele gate, and C. G. Case, alternate. We are pleased to see that the People are

organizing in their primary assemblies, and entertain the hope that the movement will be vigorously prosecuted. "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

MISSOURI.-The Democratic State Conven-

ion met at Jefferson City, and adjourned sine

die on the 7th. STERLING PRICE Was nominated for Governor, and a State ticket, composed equally of Benton and anti-Benton men. lutions were adopted in favor of the Baltimore platform of 1848, and the Compromise meas ires. Montgomery Blaff was chosen delegate to the National Convention, with instructions to support Cass and Bufler. MASSACHUSETTS .- A select committe of the

House of Representatives of this State have reported, through Mr. Sewall, a bill for the further protection of personal liberty, giving a trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Should this bill become a law, it must result in a collision between the Federal and State Governments, and will test the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. TEXAS.-The Whig and Democratic State

Conventions of this State have passed resolutions to adhere to the Compromise measures. The former passed a resolution complimentary to the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, and the latter resolved to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. As the Democracy of Texas agree with the Whigs in relation to the Compromise, we would like to know upon what uestions they disagree. Their principles being substantially the same, the contest, we presume, is to be for "the spoils."

RHODE ISLAND .- At the election on the 7th nst., Gov. Allen (Dem.) was elected by about

Clarke, whose term will expire on the 4th of March. 1853.

CONNECTICUT.-The returns of the recent dection in this State show that Thomas H. Seymour, Democrat, is elected Governor by the people over all others, by about six hundred majority. The Democrats have also elected fourteen Senators, and the Whigs seven. In the House, the Democrats have thirty-five majority, and forty-two on joint ballot. This secures a Democratic United States Senator to fill the present vacancy.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS

The recent frequency of the explosion of steam poilers has become a subject of general remark, and it is astonishing what apathy exists in reation to the cause of these explosions. That they are produced by natural causes, which might be avoided by judicious management on the part of the officers and engineers, we think can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of every intelligent mind; but, in the majority of in stances, no blame attaches to any one when a boat is blown up, and the guilty parties usually escape without detection and without punish ment. Let us enumerate some of the explo sions which have taken place since the com mencement of the present year: Jan. 11. The Magnolia burst her boilers

near St. Simmonds Island (Savannah)-13 kill Jan. 14. The George Washington burst her boilers near Grand Gulf-15 killed and 9 wounded.

at the mouth of White river-several killed and 10 deck hands scalded March 1. The Mary Kingsland burst her oilers near New Orleans-4 killed and three

Jan. 24. The Peter Miller burst her boilers

wounded March 18. The Pocahontas burst her boilers near Memphis-8 killed, and 15 or 20

March 31. The Buckeye State burst a steam pipe near Wheeling-1 killed and 4 wounded. April 3. The Red Stone burst three of her poilers near Madison, Indiana-35 killed, number of wounded not stated. She sank in three minutes. The ladies' cabin floated and burnt to the water's edge.

April 3. The Glencoe, of New Orleans, burst her boilers near St. Louis. She had 150 passengers, a large number of whom were killed. The Glencoe took fire and burnt to the water's edge.

April 9. The Saluda exploded her boilers near Lexington, Mo. A large number of Mormons-were on board-100 lives are supposed

Here is the fearful record of the loss of life on these nine boats since the commencement of the year 1852. Ought not something to be done to prevent this waste of human lives? The question arises, what can be done to prevent these explosions? This inquiry is worthy of serious attention. A gentleman, Mr. Alfred Guthrie, a practical engineer of Chicago, Ill., has submitted to the Senate a memorial setting forth the results of an investigation made by him into the causes of the explosion of steam boilers, which has been printed for the use of that body, and which we commend to the at-

tention of the public generally. We copy his Recapitulation of the principal causes tending o produce explosions of steam boilers. 1st. Using iron of an improper thickness, or that of an inferior quality, in the construction of boilers; also, the too frequent use of cast-iron in steam and water pipes, and parts of boilers. 2d. Using boilers defective in form or work-manship, ineffectually stay-bolted or fastened and also, using boilers weakened by age or use.

3d. Employment of incompetent, reckless, o ntemperate engineers.

4th. Using in the construction of steamboats. oilers, engines, paddle-wheels, and machinery. without proper regard to the relative pro tions which should exist between the diff parts of the whole.

5th. Using inefficient or unsuitable pumping apparatus, and not providing for free and open passages for the water to the boiler, and after wards for the exit of the steam to the engines 6th. In not providing a suitable or a sufficient number of safety-valves for the free and full lischarge of steam when suddenly accumula

ting.
7th. Want of a proper and suitable system or mode of inspection of steam-boilers, engines, and machinery; want of suitable and uniform instruments for testing, by hydrostatic pressure, the actual powers of resistance of every boiler brought into use; and also an entire want of laws requiring an inspection of boiler-iron, or material for the construction of boilers.

8th. Want of competent and faithful inspect ors, clothed with sufficient authority to regu late the conduct of engineers, and the manage ment and general arrangement of engines and machinery, with power to establish a limit to excessive pressure, within the capabilities of the boilers to withstand it. 9th. Want of a board of supervising engine

whose duty it is to exercise a general surveil lance over all boats or vessels navigated in whol or in part by steam, within the jurisdiction of the United States; and also to exercise a like surveillance over boards of inspection, conduc of engineers, and others in charge of steam-en-Enumeration of the causes tending to produce

explosions, through the conduct of those in charge.
1st. Allowing water to get low in the boilers, through negligence, carelessness, or design.

2d. Overloading the safety-valve, and permi ting a dangerous accumulation of steam, for the purpose of racing or wanton display.

3d. Through negligence in not blowing off steam when lying at a landing, or when the en-

gines are not in motion.

Remedies proposed.—1st. Require that, in the manufacture of all steam-boilers hereafter to be made, the best material shall be used, and that of a proper thickness; abandon as far as possible the use of cast iron in any part of boilers at our proper where they are likely ers, steam or water pipes, where they are likely

to be subjected to great pressure.

2d. Never allow the use of a defective boiler in any case, whether it be defective in form.

workmanship, age, or use.

3d. Employ competent, prudent, and careful engineers, granting certificates to those who are worthy, and prohibiting the employment of the incompetent and intemperate from running engines where life or property may be endanered.
4th. Instruct the board of supervising en-

4th. Instruct the board of supervising engineers, as soon as may be practicable, to recommend or establish such relative proportions between all the parts of boilers, engines paddle-wheels, pumps, and machinery, as will insure in the best manner safety of life and property; also, to establish such rules and regulations for the safety of tions for the conduct of engineers and management of engines as will give, as near as may be, a uniformity throughout the country. Instruct this board to meet as often as may be deemed necessary, for the purpose of joint consultation, to recommend improvements, to make rules to be observed by the different boards of inspection, to equalize as far as possible the operation of any laws which may be hereafter enacted, and to see that all are faithfully and

rigidly carried out.

5th. Provide the most ample and certain means for supplying the boilers at all times with water, guarding against a possibility of a want of a furl and ample supply.

6th. Provides untable and proper safety-valves for each and against a holes because the base for each and against a possibility of a want of the same for each and against a supply against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a possibility of a want of a furl and against a furl against a for each and every steam-boiler hereafter to be used, and such as will at all times afford a cer-

tain and free discharge of steam ly accumulating.
7th. Establish a system of inspection that shall be uniform throughout the country, subjecting to hydrostatic pressure every boiler to be used for purposes of steam-power, to three

be used for purposes of steam-power, to three times the pressure to which the engineer shall ever be allowed to use it.

8th. Appoint competent, faithful, and honest inspectors in such places as the steam navigation of the country shall require; clothe them with proper authority for the faithful discharge of the important duties of inspection, giving them a proper control over the conduct of entering them.

300 majority. The Whigs have 2 majority in them a proper control over the conduct of entered the Senate and 8 in the House, which secures gineers and the management of engines and

the 4th of

f the recent

Thomas H

rernor by the

six hundred

also elected

gs seven. In hirty-five ma-

lot. This se-

es Senator to

osion of steam

neral remark.

exists in re-

auses, which

nagement on

ers, we think

ction of every

ajority of in-

y one when a

arties usually

thout punish-

of the explo-

nce the com-

t her boilers

ton burst her

killed and 9

st her boilers

everal killed

nd burst ber

led and three

arst her boil-nd 15 or 20

urst a steam

d 4 wounded

three of her

killed, num-

sank in three

d and burnt

ew Orleans,

She had 150

om were kill-

burnt to the

her boilers

mber of Mor-

are supposed

loss of life on

ething to be

encement of

aman lives?

done to pre-

iry is worthy n, Mr. Alfred

Chicago, Ill.

norial setting

tion made by

on of steam

or the use of

ad to the at-

We copy his

auses tending

boilers. 1st

ess, or that of action of boil-

cast-iron in

orm or work-or fastened;

y age or use.

reckless, or

d machinery,

ble pumping

ree and open er, and after-

the engines.

ee and full

accumula-

table system

lers, engines, and uniform

tic pressure,

every boile

tire want of oiler-iron, or

pilers. hful inspect-

ity to regu-the manage-

engines and

sh a limit to pabilities of

risdiction of

tercise a like tion, conduct of steam-en-

g to produce

se in charge. the boilers,

and permit-

that, in the hereafter to be used, and

v are likely

and careful

those who ployment of rom running

tive propor-

and regula-nd manage-near as may

ountry. In

at all tim

country, sub-ery boiler to ver, to three gineer shall

s, to make

r design.

of boilers.

9th. Pass such laws as will be most likely to 9th. Pass such laws as will be most likely to insure the faithful performance of the duties of engineers, inducing them to keep a regular supply of water at all times in the boiler, and never to subject them to undue pressure.

I feel every confidence in expressing an opin-ion that if these few recommendations shall be faithfully carried out, explosions of steam-boilers will no longer occur. From many years of practical experience, and a long and careful investigation of this subject, I have become well satisfied in my own mind, that there never has been a single explosion in this country but what could be traced directly to some one of the causes I have enumerated, but which might have been prevented by prudence and care.

In addition to the remedies here proposed Mr. Guthrie has invented a Water and Steam Indicator, by means of which the passengers in any boat will be able to tell the state of the water in the boiler and the amount of pressure under which the boat is running. We entertain the belief that if his system were adopted, steamboat explosions would become of very rare occurrence. The Senate has instructed the Secretary of the Navy to test the system invented by Mr. Guthrie, and we hope the present Congress will not adjourn without passing some stringent laws to guard the lives and property of passengers on board of steamboats.

LITERARY NOTICES.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOSEPH STORY, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University. Edited by his son, William W. Story. Boston: Little & Brown. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We should say that this is too large and elegant a work for anything like a general circulation. Comparatively few have the means to purchase or the leisure to read such a book; but Mr. Justice Story's friends and admirers are among that few. This biography fully confirms and justifies the high reputation which Judge Story enjoyed when living, not alone for his rare intellectual endowments and scholarly attainments, but for elegance, refinement, and loveliness of character. A fine portrait from a crayon drawing by the accomplished biographer, which adorns the first vol-ume, would of itself abundantly attest all this.

We can but think a late review of this work, which appeared in the New York Evening Post, bore quite too hard upon Mr. Wm. Story for the enthusiastic eulogies pronounced by him upon his distinguished relative. It was at the worst a fault leaning very decidedly to virtue's side-an amiable weakness, doing honor to the heart of the son, if not to the taste of the biographer.

ESSAYS FROM THE LONDON TIMES. A Collection of Personal and Historical Sketches. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

A noble article on Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton heads these admirable sketches. This is a paper of remarkable merit, for strength and purity of style, and for its absorbing interest. Next to this, we prefer the sketches of Howard, Southey, Keats, and Chantrey, to the apparently more labored articles on Louis Philippe and his family, and the Drama of the French Revolution.

THE YELLOWPLUSH PAPERS. By Wm. M. Thackeray. New York: Appleton & Co. For sale as

In the writings of Thackeray we find that rarest of combinations, mellow humor with sharp satire. His wit is of a spicy and stimulating, and at the same time wholesome character. He makes you laugh at the follies of the world, of your fellows, of yourself, but heartily, not sardonically—he gives you clear, pitilessly clear and honest views of life; but hey are not on the whole discouraging to spirit truly earnest, brave, and, above all, charitable. He is to us ever as fresh as sparkling, and not in reality wanting in the noblest aims as a writer, and tenderness of feeling as a man-though high pathos and poetry are never elaborately wrought out with him, seem rather to escape him involuntarily, than to be consciously and strongly expressed. His humanity is genuinely kindly and loyal; but it has an honest outside roughness, which repels and deceives the sensitive and sentimental. We should recommend his capital satire as tonic after the nervous prostration produced by some of the high-wrought romances of the day

MADELEINE. A Tale of Auvergne, founded on fact By Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," &c. New York: Appleton & Co. For sale as above. We hardly dare trust ourself to speak as we feel of this book, or rather of the one lofty angelic character it presents: for the book itself s but a clear, colorless medium through which we behold that simple, guileless, tender, noble, heroic, transcendent creation, not of the authoress, but of the great and bounteous God. We never remember to have read a work when we thought so little of the writer as apart and distinct from the book itself. She here nowhere comes between the reader and her highhearted heroine, but performs the part of a faithful chronicler with a most reverent modesty. She seems conscientiously to have refrained from decking with the brilliance of style and a wealth of words a character which no language could adorn, which the simplest truth could alone worthily present. She places herself behind her noble picture of womanly loveliness, of saint-like faith, and martyr-like devotion. She is but like a hidden water-lily stem, holding above the waters of the world this fragrant chalice of a beautiful soul, white with holiest purity and glistening with the

dews of heaven. Madeleine Guérin is a simple peasant girl of Auvergne, who, deserted by her betrothed, in place of becoming broken-hearted, or hardhearted, fills the void in her affections left by the lost love, by holy human charities for the poor and the unhappy, the friendless, the aged, and the sick. For one great object, the erection of a hospital for the needy and the infirm in her native village, she patiently wears out the best years of her youth, and cheerfully offers up her life.

But our friends must for themselves read this touching tale, which in its simplicity and pathos recalls the stories of Scripture, and in continuous interest rivals the romances of our time

For the National Era.

A BOOK FOR WORKING-MEN.

It is one of the signs of our times that the highest efforts of the highest minds begin to be dedicated to Working-men. The farmer, mechanic, and laborer, in America, are not the mere hangers-on and dependents of a higher aristocracy. They are not, as in old times they were, haughtily styled the peasantry; but they are the people, and, being the majority, are the rulers of our land. Therefore it is, that in this country works designed to elaborate great principles are dedicated, not to the patronage of a wealthy aristocracy, but to Working-men.

We have just laid down a volume of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, dedicated to the Working-men of the United States.

The venerable author may justly be regarded as a type of what that order is destined to produce. The son of a blacksmith, educated as a practical farmer, all his associations, sympathies, and feelings, have ever run in the direction of that class. The Hand that writes these essays is one hard with labor, familiar with plough and hoe; and the head that traces the connections and relations of the highest moral subjects has been no less familiar with the practical details of the farm and garden.

Hence the Working-man who turns to these A BOOK FOR WORKING-MEN.

pages will find that it is not with the mere dry scholar he is communing, but with one whose mind has moved in his sphere, thought his thoughts, and clothed truth with illustraions drawn from his own familiar life.

The subjects of the lectures are: On the Being of a God; Causes of Skepticism; Perils of Atheism to the Nation; Attributes and Charof Atheism to the Nation; Attributes and Character of God; Necessity of a Revelation from God toman; Republican Elements of the Old Testament; The Identity of the Old Testament and the New; The Bible a Revelation from God to Man; Proof of Reality of Miracles; Objections to Inspiration of the Bible Prophecy; The Decrees of God; Memory of our Fathers.

Working-men of America, buy this book, and read it. You will there find the high subjects it treats of, handled in the simple, plain, com-

it treats of, handled in the simple, plain, com-mon-sense language of ordinary life, divested of all the fog and mist which scholars have sometimes thrown around them. You will feel that you are talking with one of your own of class, who has got something to say worth your hearing. We recommend to you particu-larly the chapters on the Republican tenden-cies of the Old Testament, and the Identity of

the Old Testament, and the identity of the Old with the New.

We read in English history of an old Baron called the King maker. That is a legend of old times. Working-men of America, in these days you are the King makers, and it becomes you to think what you are about, and study the philosophy of government, and you will find in these two lectures some valuable

hints.
In conclusion, we say, go buy the book, and go home and read it to your wife; and if she has the sense that most of our honest working-women have, she will say you have made a

good use of your money.

The work closes with the celebrated Six largest circulation. Sermons on Intemperance, which have been translated into Swedish, German, and French, and widely circulated in Europe, and has been even translated into Hottentot, and circulated

n South Africa. The volume is the first of a series which will comprise the works of the author, and an auto-biography, presenting the recollections of a long and laborious life.

pass the Senate. The great mass of the people are opposed to slavery from principle, and ob-ject to it because it will conflict with the in-It will be a valuable library for every farmer

For the National Era. A GENEROUS DEED.

BY BERNARD LEON. As on the tempest-troubled shore The lonely seaman stands. And sadly gazes on the wrecks That strew the beaten sands, He sorrows o'er his ruined hopes And breathes a mournful prayer-

When, breaks a wave upon his feet, And leaves a treasure there. With joy upon the waif he looks, Thon grasps the welcome prize, And in the path of life once more The light of gladness lies.

As 'mong the dust of centuries

A traveller gropes his way, For relic of some olden time, That long has passed away, Perchance, as thoughtfully he turns The gathered mould of years, Amid the things of little worth, A volume rare appears. With keen delight he views it o'er, And joys to know its page Will send a flood of light athwart So, when upon the shores of time

The waves of memory beat, And nought but wrecks, far, far around, The troubled eye can meet, The weary cast-away of life. - In mute despairing stands-When, lo! the billows part, and leave A treasure on the sands.
A generous deed, long buried deep Within its silent breast,

To bid the wanderer rest. So, 'mong the fallen hopes of youth The spirit gropes its way, For tokens of the happy past, A noble act, forgotten long, Leaps forth to glad the sight

From out the waste of waters comes,

And sheds upon the gloom of years A calm and holy light. The mourner clasps it to his heart, And, in that hour of need, More worth than all the wealth of earth Shall be that generous deed.

ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL PARTY OF PROGRESS AND FREEDOM.

To the Editor of the National Era: The friends of Progress and Freedom throughout the country feel and acknowledge the necessity of some kind of a national organization so carry into successful operation their measures and principles. There is, however, a dif dres and principles. There is, however, a dif-ference of opinion respecting the precise nature of such organization. Some, through fear of ultraism, are in favor of a low, commonplace standard of principles; others, through a deter-mination to maintain the right, claim a high and noble one. Some prefer a temporary orcanization; others, a permanent one. Proba-bly both have reasons, satisfactory to their own

ninds, for their preferences.

The experience and observation of several years have convinced the writer of this article of the absolute necessity of a separate and enduring National Party of Progress and Freedom. This great desideratum is the natural fruit of the season, the result of the political movements of the country; for it is lamentably movements of the country; for it is lamentally true that the Whig and Democratic parties are not such as the spirit of the age, the honor of our country, and the rights of man, require. Their issues are merely temporary policies—they are based on no distinctive principle, but upon a contest for the spoils of office. They adroitly play any game upon the political chass-board in order to gain the ascendency. adroitly play any game upon the political chess-board, in order to gain the ascendency. They gladly bend "the supple hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." They deify their farty, and bow as heathen before their idol god! Their summum bonum consists in the practical appreciation of the sacred mysteries in the figure 7, comprising "the five loaves and two fishes!" It is this cohesive power of the spoils of office that renders these parties the natural and faithful allies of the Slave Power, which has (nearly ever since the formation of the Government)

ever since the formation of the Government bestowed its favors and showered its blessing upon its favors and showered its blessings upon its favning sycophants and obedient lackeys! It is upon the altar of expediency and success that they have immolated their hecatombs of human beings, in sacrificing the present and eternal interests of one-sixth of the entire population of

"The land of the free and the home of the brave." In these respects they must be regarded as insidious foes, sapping the foundation of our national honor, dignity, and prosperity. They must be dreaded as the Upas tree, whose pestilential influence corrupts all the avenues of public and private life. Therefore the salus populi, vel amor patræ requires their immediate burial in the tomb of oblivion.

These expressions may appear wantonly rash, but they only possess the severity of truth. None will deny this, when it is known that (mainly) under the auspices of these parties, nine new States have been admitted into the Union, cursed with the incubus of slavery; that the chattel population of this land has increased from 600,000 to more than 3,000,000; and that the entire national domain has been converted into an immeasurable park, in which Americans can be hunted, seized, and reduced to slavery, under the sanction of law!

The unprincipled political legerdemain, the base servility and wanton contempt of human rights, characteristic of these parties, have made thousands of their honest members believe that toleration has already ceased to be a virtue, and their hearts are sick, through hope deferred. Hence they are anxiously waiting for some favorable movement in the political waters.

Now then in this reculiar axigoney the old

ern and Southern wings controlled by slave-holding interests) as to preclude the hope of freedom to the bound, so should the third be so the owners of soil among us" is denounced,

TRIDAY, APRIL 9.

the States is denied. Every "attempt to abridge of becoming citizens and the present privilege of becoming citizens and the present privilege of becoming citizens and the past three o'clock.

Liono, where the Greeks and Catholics were disarmed, and the clergy and the two principles. freedom to the bound, so should the third be so constituted as to discourage every effort for success without the triumph of LIBERAL PRINCIPLES. The chart of its political faith should be comprehensive, lofty, ennobling, and enduring. Its platform should be founded on a divine principle of "Expedite" in the owners of soil among us "Is denounced, and the duty is specially urged upon the Democracy, of "sustaining and advancing among us "Is denounced, and the duty is specially urged upon the Democracy, of "sustaining and advancing among us "Is denounced, and the duty is specially urged upon the Democracy, of "sustaining and advancing among us constitutional liberty, equality, and frater-ternity." State and district delegates and electronic properties of the control of t be comprehensive, lofty, ennobling, and enduring. Its platform should be founded on a rock—on the divine principle of "Equality, Fraternity, Liberty." It should discard all

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 15, 1852.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. temporizing policies, and constitute a bond of union for all the true and liberal, North and union for all the true and liberal, North and South, East and West. Unless its position re-lating to American Slavery be bold and defi-THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

nite, it cannot receive the sanction of thousands who have valiantly stormed the citadel of op-

pression, amid torrents of reproach and invec-tive, and storms of brickbats and rotten eggs!

May the Anti-Slavery Convention aim high

and become the beginning of a great and glo-rious end, is the most ardent and sincere prayer of D. M. Klc.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ion in smaller type than that used in the bound

CALIFORNIA ITEMS

though no man has yet had the acumen of

courage to point one out. The South are to be hoodwinked into supporting it, under the vain

belief that they will procure a Territorial Gov-ernment and an amelioration of taxation. And

into paying the expenses of such a convocation, through the chicanery and address of paltry

politicians who are endeavoring to promote their selfish ends both in and out of the Legis-

away, and fences and other property destroyed

From the San Francisco Picayune

SLAVES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The intelligence that reaches us from the

Atlantic side of this continent by every successive arrival, as well as the facts that tran-

spire daily among ourselves, show that strong efforts are being made to make this a slave

account whatever in the estimation of these gentlemen. The fiat has gone forth, and come what may, Constitution or no Constitution, Cal-

what may, Constitution or no Constitution, California must be made a slave State.

Next to your fiery Abolitionist, who would dismember the Union and make the world a solitude, to carry out his notions of liberty and philanthropy, there is no fanatic to be compared with the pro-slavery propagandist. With the zeal of a St. Paul, or a middle-age crusader,

no obstacle is too great for him to surmount, in the prosecution of his aims to extend the area of slavery.

It is greatly to be feared that, if this agita-

of Oregon, has resigned.

March 22, 1852.

SENATE. THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Thursday, April 8.

Mr. Cooper presented the memorial of Mr. Leutze, the painter of the national picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, proposing to paint for Congress a duplicate of the picture, together with another of Washington stopping the retreat of the American troops at the battle of Monmouth. Also, the memorial of Mr. Healy, of Boston, asking to be engaged by Congress for painting two historical pictures—one representing the throwing overboard of the tea at Boston, the other the Battle of Bunker Hill. Dr. Balley: You will confer a favor on the public by hinting to the publishers of Mrs. Stowe's great work that a cheap edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would be acceptably re-ceived. Practical printers tell me that an edi-

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, which was adopted directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the naval chap-

lains.
Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing an inquiry into the propriety of providing by law for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the public statutes of the United States.

Mr. Borland's resolution calling upon the President of the United States to inform the Senter of the chief of the president of the United States to inform the

volumes, in paper covers, might be afforded for about thirty-seven and a half cents per copy. Many would buy one at that price, who hesitate at paying a dollar. It is a work which should be extensively circulated, and such an edition ought to be issued.

By all means—let a cheap edition be published. It is a work which head the sevent which also also be published. Senate of the object of the naval expedition re-cently ordered to the Indian ocean, particular-ly to the coast of Japan, was then taken up. lished. It is a work which should have the The subject was postponed till to-marrow.

The bill determining the representation to be allowed to the State of California was then

The Alta California says, the Fugitive Slave bill designed to introduce slavery in California, which recently passed the Assembly, cannot pass the Senate. The great mass of the people taken up. Messrs. Chase, Downs, and Dawson, opposed allowing California more than one Representa-tive. Messrs. Badger, Borland, and Geyer, supported the amendment allowing California two ject to it because it will conflict with the interests and honor of labor, because its tendencies are not progressive, and they reject it because it would be a stain upon the escutcheon of a State which has already pledged itself to freedom. Those who struggle against a public sentiment so apparent and unmistakeable, are either foolhardy or ignorant, or else they look for success to sinister and reprehensible means.

The same print says, the great reliance of the propagandists is upon the constitutional convention. It is mysteriously given out that the present Constitution is filled with defects, though no man has yet had the acumen or depresentatives, and South Carolina one for

her fraction.

The amendment proposing to allow Louisiana an additional member for her fraction of 46,000 was rejected.

After further debate, the amendment giving two to California and one to South Carolina for her fraction, was agreed to, and the bill was

FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

Mr. Hunter moved that the private calendar be postponed one hour, for the purpose of ta-king up the bill for the extension of the Capitol. After debate, the motion was agreed to. Mr. Borland addressed the Senate in opposi-

tion to the further prosecution of the work.

Mr. Brodhead moved an amendment appro inally, the tax-payers are to be literally forced priating \$20,000 to take down the work al ready executed, and to restore the public grounds to their original state, and to pay the laborers who have been thrown out of employ-

This amendment amounted to an abandon ment of the work, and after debate, the amendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 30 as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Borland, Bradbury

their selfish ends both in and out of the Legislature. But the scheme must not and will not work. Carefully as they have covered up all the approaches—slyly as they have drawn their meshes—and mineingly as they have sought to push the matter through, they have yet much to do to accomplish their object. Even should they succeed in submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people, they ought to know that every tax-paver will make Brodhead, Chase, Dodge of Iowa, Morton, Nor-ris, Wade, Walker, Weller—11. NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Brooke, Cass, ought to know that every tax-payer will make it his especial duty to oppose every measure which contemplates an increase in the debt of the State. So, putting out of view other considerations, the project of a convention is eviance, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Upham dently foredoomed.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred at Honolulu lately. The sea was observed to be rapidly rising; and wave after wave rolled in, each higher than the preceding, until the usual boundary of the highest tide was passed, and

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, moved to amend the appropriation by striking out \$500,000 and inserting \$300,000. This amendment also, after debate, was rejected—yeas 16, nays 24.

Mr. Borland offered to amend the bill by

the ordinarily dry land was submerged. The tide must have risen some 20 to 25 feet above its usual bounds. Five houses were swept providing that no contracts should be made or sanctioned, except to the amount of the current appropriations.

Messrs. Cass, Borland, Rusk, and others, sup to a considerable amount.

The clipper ship R. B. Forbes, Capt. Doane, arrived at Honolulu on the 5th February, in

99 days from Boston.

Judge Nelson, United States District Judge

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed. MONDAY, APRIL 12.

The Chair laid before the Senate several State.

It is really extraordinary, among a people who pretend to a reverence for constitutional that common decency, if nothing Executive communications, amongst others, one enclosing copies of the charges on file in the Department of the Interior, against the Commissioners appointed to run the Mexican who pretend to a reverence for constitutional Government, that common decency, if nothing else, should not have suggested to these disorganizers the propriety of feigning, at least, if they do not feel, some slight regard for the wishes of the people who framed and adopted, and who live under, our Constitution. But it seems that the people of California are of no account whatever in the estimation of these boundary.

Mr. Underwood presented the petition of

General Leslie Coombs, remonstrating again Texas, with respect to her public debt.

After the presentation of a large number of

petitions,
Mr. Shields reported a bill to make free that portion of the Columbia turnpike road as lies within the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill providing for a survey of a con-templated basin at the termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near George-

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. Borland made a report from the joint Committee on Printing, by which it appeared that on the 8th instant the committee decided to give the printing for the present Congress, of the House of Representatives, to Donelson & Armstrong, and of the Senate to Gideon & Co. And by a resolution of the 12th instant, fixed the prices to be allowed—those contained in Mr. Rives's bid for the same.

As he did not approve of what was done by the committee, he asked to be discharged from further service in it. And he was excused. It is greatly to be feared that, if this agitation continues much longer, a feeling will be aroused throughout the State, that is little dreamed of by the gentlemen who are urging on this movement. The whole press of the State, with the exception of one or two mercenary organs, who are always on the side where they think their interest lies, but whose opinions, on any subject, are of no consequence, are opposed to making this a slave State, and to calling a Convention to revise the Constitution—the mode by which some persons propose to effect it.

We have little hope, however, that the gen-

The French Spoliation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Felch addressed the Senate in opposition thereto. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

We have little hope, however, that the gentlemen who now seek to throw a brand of discord among the people of this State, and to overthrow our Constitution, will be easily diverted from their project; indeed, the following, from the Charleston Courier, forbids such a Resolutions of the States of Pennsylvania and California were submitted, and referred to Committees; Mr. Bocock, who had the floor, having temporarily yielded it.

The House then went into the reconsideration of the vote by which the navy bill was defeated.

feated.

Mr. Bocock said, notwithstanding the

from the Charleston Courier, forbids such a supposition. Their plans are well laid, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains; and it will not be their fault if they fail.

"The strong feeling lately exhibited in the mining districts of California, in favor of introducing slave labor into that portion of our Territory on the Pacific, has, we perceive, had its effect on many citizens on the Atlantic coast, who, well aware of the innumerable advantages that would accrue to them, were they per-Mr. Bocock said, notwithstanding the universally prevalent opinion, that not only the system of ship building and promotion in the navy required reform, but the mode of discipline. He was opposed to special court martials on board ship, and montended that where the power of the Captain terminated, that of a general court martial should commence.

The House then resolved itself into such Committee, and again took up the Homestead hill who, well aware of the innumerable advantages that would approve to them, were they permitted to employ that particular description of property in the gold regions, are daily making arrangements for the transportation of themselves and slaves to that section of our possessions, and that fine steamship, the Isabel, has on several occasions had on board some passengers with their servants, en route for the Pacific.

"On her lest trip she took out a large way."

Mr. Averett, of Virginia, again took the floor, and concluded his remarks. He consid-ered the bill as subversive of the Constitution of the country, and went on to state the grounds on which he opposed the bill, the passing of which he considered a violation of the Consti-

which he considered a violation of the Consti-tution.

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, followed, and ex-pressed himself in favor of the bill, which he did not consider as subject to the objections which had been urged against it by the gentle-man who had preceded him. He declared himself a "Young American;" meaning by that, that he was in favor of adapting the in-citivations of the country to the progressive ad-

and that the entire national domain has been converted into an immeasurable park, in which there is a state in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to forture."

"We understand, likewise, that several other parties from North Carolina are about starting the past is and that the entire national domain has been converted into an immeasurable park, in which are the past is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to forture."

There is a stide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to forture."

Three National Conventions are to be held within three months. The delegates to both the whigh and Democratic may be styled Serviles, judging of the future by the past; and those to the other, Liberalls, judging from the signs of the times. As these two parties are so organized (with their North
"We understand, likewise, that several other has a about starting the naties from North Carolina are about starting the late and the past is and the past is and reduced to a very large emigration from the slaveholding states, during the next year, as from all accounts there are there certain seasons, as in the southern states, when negro labor is alone avirtue, and their hearts are sick, through hope deferred. Hence they are anxiously waiting for some favorable movement in the political waters.

Now, then, in this peculiar exigency, the old Liberty Guard and Free Soil Army should remained the state, the state, when early localities."

The "Southern Rights Democratic Convention of Georgia was held at Milledgeville on the 31st ult. Only forty-five counties, not quite the same part of the lutter of the same part of the

Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, moved that the debate on the Location bill should close in two hours after the House in Committee again

took it up.
Several resolutions, by different members,
were proposed and objected to; after which,
the House went into Committee on the private ealendar:
Mr. Bartlett, of Vermont, then expressed

Mr. Bartlett, of Vermont, then expressed himself as opposed to the bill, upon the ground that slavery did not exist among the Seminole nation, and that no act of a military commander could give it existence, nor could the General Government sanction it where it did not previously exist.

Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, said he rose to correct a legal error that had occurred during the debate, which was that it was necessary to prove that slavery existed among the Seminoles, contrary to a decision of the Supreme Court, to which he alluded. The Indians, he said, were not a separate nation, but are amenable

were not a separate nation, but are amenable to the laws of the country, and might as well as free persons of color hold slaves. He then alluded to the contract entered into with the Creeks, by which they acquired the right of property in the negroes they had captured, and which, with the sanction of the Government, was transferred to General Watson. was transferred to General Watson. He concluded by saying that as the United States permitted the negroes alluded to the becarried to the head of the Mississippi, they were bound to return General Watson the money which he had paid for their purchase.

Mr. Sutherland, of New Jersey, reviewed the facts connected with the case. He said the

the facts connected with the case. He said the negroes were living with the Seminoles as slaves, and were proved to be such by ample staves, and were proved to be such by ample testimony. It was the policy of the Government, he said, that they should not be carried. West by the Seminoles or the Creeks, and hence the arrangement entered into with General Watson, by which he was induced to pay \$14,000 for their purchase, and which the Government was not enabled to carry out. He therefore considered the claim before the Committee as founded in justice, whether the negroes were slaves or not: and that Congress. groes were slaves or not; and that Congress

had paid for property he did not obtain.

Mr. Sweetzer, of Ohio, said he should waive the consideration of the question whether the negroes were slaves or not, but contended that the contract entered into with the Creeks conferred no power on the Government, under the Constitution, to make the arrangement which had been alluded to, with Watson, and by which the Government was subsequently embarrassed. He was in favor of passing the bill, if it could be proved that the faith of the Government was involved, and thus to prove to the South and the world that Congress was de-

termined to maintain its integrity.

Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, closed the debate by reviewing the objections that had been urged against the bill, and recapitulating the circumstances connected with a case which has so often occupied the attention of Congress, and concluded with submitting certain documents in support of his opinion, that the bill should pass, and by moving that the Commit-tee rise, and that the Chairman report the bill with a recommendation that it pass.

The Committee then rose, and Mr. Daniel moved that it be engrossed and read a third

Pending this motion, it was resolved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on

Monday next.
It was then moved that the House adjourn; upon which tellers were ordered, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. Daniel moved that the bill do pass; upon

which, the yeas and nays being ordered, it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time and passed—yeas 79, nays 53. After which, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

The House, on motion of Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, took up the bill from the Senate, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for continuing the work on the two wings of the Capitol. The House concurred in the Capitol. The House concurred in the Capitol. **

was not warmly received at Charleston. **

J. D. Baldwin has withdrawn from the Hartford (Conn.) Republican, and is succeeded by P. Canfield. ** to—yeas 24, nays 17.

Mr. Shields moved an amendment giving to the laborers who have been retained here under the expectation of being re-engaged the same amount of compensation as they would have received nad the work not been suspended. And after long debate and various modifications, the amendment was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 15.

Other amendments was then agreed to—yeas the concurred in the two wings of the Capitol. The House concurred in the amendment of that body, limiting the contracts to be made by the architect and the Secretary of the Interior, and non-concurred in that proposing to pay the workmen for the time they have been idle. The vote on the letter was yeas 19, nays 133.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution, that neither the joint resolution of the two wings of Canfield.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

Henderson, Kv., February 7, 1852.

To these who lock upon American slavery as an institution unjustifiable and fraught with evils to both races in our own consent to the joint resolution of the contracts to be made by the architect and the Secretary of the Interior, and non-concurred in that proposing to pay the workmen for the time they have been idle. The vote on the letter was just of the Editor of the National Era:

To those who lock upon American slavery as an institution unjustifiable and fraught with evils to both races in our own constitution of the contracts to be made by the architect and the Secretary of the Interior, and non-concurred in that proposing to pay the workmen for the time they have been idle.

To those who lock upon American slavery as an institution unjustifiable and fraught with evils to both races in our own constitution of the same dead to the same and the Secretary of the Interior, and non-concurred in that proposing to pay the workmen for the time they have been idle.

To the Editor of the National Era:

To these who lock upon American slavery as an institution unjustifiable and fraught with the proposing to pay the workmen for the tim

yeas 19, nays 133.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution, that neither the joint resolution of 1846, directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses, authorizes, or shall be so construsd as to authorize, the Joint Committee on Printing to discharge one contractor and employ another, or to take the printing from one person and give it to another; but in all cases where the committee shall deem that there has been neglect of duty or unnecessary delay on the part of the public printer, the fact shall be reported to Congress, and the committee shall be reported to Congress. ported to Congress, and the committee shall be

governed by its advice.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution—yeas 98, nays 60.
Mr. Haven, of the Committee on Printing, desired to inform the House of what has been done by the committee, but objection was

nade.

Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce a resolu-Mr. Orr asked leave to introduce a resolu-tion requiring the Committee of Ways and Means to report on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at half past 12 o'clock, a bill to exempt railroad iron from duty.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution—yeas 55, nays

Mr. Robbins moved a suspension of the rules

to introduce a resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses, on Monday, the 5th of July, at 12 o'clock; but the motion did not prevail.

Various efforts were made to transact busi

ness, but failing in them, The House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took

up the joint resolution for the extension of the Capitol. He moved that the Senate recede from the amendment to which the House had refused its assent. After some remarks by Mr. Borland, in on

position to the motion, it was agreed to-year 30, nays 16. The bill now requires the signature of the President to become a law. Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution the relief of the laborers on the Capitol.

After some discussion on the order of bus ness,
The joint resolutions upon non-intervention

were taken up, and Mr. Bell addressed the The House took up the Navy Discipline bill

and Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, spoke in its fa-Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Print-

ing, made a report on that subject, in which it is said the present contractor has failed to comply with his contract in many instances, and that the committee had engaged Donelson & Armstrong, of the Union, and Gideon & Co., of the Republic, to do a portion of the printing for Congress.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates of the 27th ult., and 86 passengers, arrived at New York on the evening of April 7.

England,—On Thursday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for the extension of suffrage, which was defeated by 165 majority.

Lord John Russell was one of the opponents of the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that

there existed no design to interfere with the grant to Maynooth college, during the present France.—A Democratic demonstration had been attempted at St. Prieux, in the department of Haute Vienne, on the occasion of M. Mazand's funeral, formerly a broker, and member of the Liberal party. The disturbance

was easily suppressed.

The Moniteur, of the 24th, publishes a de

The Moniteur, of the 24th, publishes a decree regulating the course of precedence in the Assembly, from which it appears that the President has complete control of the action of every member.

The opposition candidate, M. Heron, has been returned from Lyons.

Turkey.—A despatch dated Leara, March

Turkey.—A despatch dated Leara, March

Liono, where the Greeks and Catholics were disarmed, and the clergy and the two principal men in every canton seized and imprisoned.

Prussia.—The report of the Financial Committee on the proposed newspaper tax is published. All foreign newspapers pay a tax of twenty-five per cent. on the selling price at the place of publication, exclusive of postage.

The Whig electors of the several Congressional districts in the State of New York, in which delegates have not already been appointed, are to hold conventions in their respective districts on or before the 15th day of May next, to se-lect a delegate to represent each district in the National Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

The steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on Monday from California, bringing 214 passengers and \$800,000 in gold dust. Disastrous floods had occurred on nearly all

the rivers, causing great loss of life and prop-

The Indians were giving trouble. An unfavorable report had been made in the House on the subject of dividing the State into separate Congressional Districts.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE - During a discussion in the House of Representatives on the 8th inst., Mr. Ward of Kentucky, said he "believed he was authorized to say, from Gen. Scott himself, that he is opposed to any alteration of any of the measures

Mr. CABELL, of Florida, has written a letter to the Albany Begister, the "Silver Gray" organ of New York, in support of the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency. The Boston Journal copies the letter with approval, as "a merited rebuke" to "the Seward Whigs of New York;" but the Boston Atlas rebukes the interference of this Warwick, "coming from the smallest and least reliable Whig State in the South." It says, "The Whigs of the North have put up with this sort of domineering a good while. They are now sick and tired o t." It recommends Mr. Cabell to "pay his leisure attention to Florida, and allow the Whigs of New York and of the North to manage their own affairs."

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Member of Congress from North Carolina, in a letter to the Republic, endorses Gen. Scott as an earnes friend of the Compromise measures, a true Re publican, and an honest man. He says the election of Mr. Fillmore would be more acceptable to him and his constituents, than that of any other man in this country.

PENNSYLVANIA.-The Legislature of this State have instructed their Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any "further appropriation of money to any line of steamships whatever." The additional grant asked for by the Collins line has not yet been

DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING.—Rev. Dr. Hedding, the oldest Bishop of the M. E. Church, died on Friday last, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 72 years.

Kossuth arrived in Charleston on the 9th inst. He is on his way North, and expects to be in Boston the latter part of the month. He was not warmly received at Charleston. *

of good, by preventing in a measure the fur-ther extension of slave territory, and by diffusing more benign feelings in the hearts of slaveholders themselves; for all candid observ-ers admit that the anti-slavery agitation has made slaveholders more kind to their slaves, though it may have made the laws more rigorous; for men here are naturally as kind as in higher latitudes. But many were cruel

merely from thoughtlessness, and this agita-tion, without causing any change of opinion, would direct their attention to the condition of their domestics.

The members of the old Liberty Party were banded together for the purpose of acting against slavery; but nearly all admit that the Constitution confers no power to act directly against it in the States, though the direction of our foreign policy may have a great bearing upon the subject, and the disposition of our Territories is of vital importance. These two considerations are quite sufficient to justify a concert of political action among the anti-sla-very men; for the General Government ought

certainly to be divorced from the system, as the Constitution itself seems to contemplate. But is it not time to make a grand attack upon the institution where it now exists? To render such action effectual, there would be a necessuch action effectual, there would be a necessity for union and concentration of action; and besides, it would not need political agitation at the North, which circumstance has several advantages connected with it. First, ignorant men could not be imposed upon by the senseless cry that it was all for political effect and self-aggrandizement, as it would then be evi-dent that it arose from pure philanthropy; it would enable thousands to join in the enterprise, who are not able to unite in an anti-slavery party, on account of their believing the question of tariff or no tariff, &c., to be of more immediate comparative importance; it would afford a summary answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are you accomplishing?" when they should see the consternation that would be produced at the very headquarters of the enemy; and it would show to all our object and design. I have been thinking that the field for such an enterprise most promising of success, is probably Texas. It is a large and rich country, having a large German and Northern population, both of which might be available; and it has as yet but a small number of slaves, compared with the older States; so that, if merely a law prohibiting the further importation of slaves could be passed, it would in a short time render it almost a free State.

To accomplish this design, probably the best way would be to encourage the emigration to that State of men of the right stamp, and to furnish means for the support of lecturers and prise, who are not able to unite in an anti-sla-

furnish means for the support of lecturers and presses in that State. The object is certainly worthy of a great and united effort. The only question, then, is, Is it attainable? For my own part, I believe it is; and if a proper organization could be effected to carry it on, I would be willing to do my full share in the work.

G. M. LA BAR.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY

The Anniversary of the American and Foreign Anti-Sia The Anniversary of the American and Foreign and query very Society is appointed to be held on Tuesday, May 11, three c'clock, P. M., at the Broadway Tabernacle. An ab-stract of the Annual Report will be presented, with appro-priate Resolutions; and Addresses are expected from sev-eral distinguished gentlemen. Strangers are invited to call at the Rooms of the Society, 48 Beekman street. WILLIAM JAY,

WILLIAM E. WHITING,

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

18 16 m 18 18 18 18 25

AM stillengaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do well to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such claims on file in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorised to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

127 *Nuspended claims under act of September 28, 1850, also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in any case unless land is procured. Address.

Sept. 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PEN-

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS, BOUNTY LANDS, &c.

THE subscriber having been engaged for near ten years past, in prosecuting claims before Congress and the several Departments of Givernment, for Pensions, Bounty Lands, stray and commutation and extra pay, &c., has collected and obtained access to a vast amount of old records and documents furnishing evidence of service in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, of persons who served as exp essiblers, teamsters, wegoners, reagon conductors, blacksmiths carpenters, wheteverights, boatbuilders, and artificers of all kinds; he is prepared to ald promptly, at his own risk and expense, all persons who have Claims against the Government for services in the Revolutionary War. Either original claims, which have neverbeen presented, are now rejected or suspended—or claims for increase of pension where only a part of what was justif due has been allowed. Heirs are in all cases entitled to all that war due the soldier or his widow at their decease, whether application has been made or not. Also, claims for service in the war of 1812, Mexican War, and any of the Indian war since 1790. He will attend personally to the investigation and prosecution of claims as above stated, or before any board which may be constituted for the adjustment of French spoliation and other claims against the General Government.

Letters of inquiry or application should be addressed

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United Niates or Europe. He will produce re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of histing examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (nost paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) along statement of thesis cases when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention and the requisite steps to be taken so obtain a patent therefor (should it prove to be new.) will be promptly for sarded to them by mail

All letters on business must be not paid, and enclose a saitable fee where a written opinion is required.

DOF Office on F street, opposite the Fateut Office. He has the honor of referring, by permission to Hon. H.

Lisworth and the. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Fatents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past seven years.

DAY AND BOAR DING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS NEWELL AND SISTER have superior accom-IVI modations for pupils, at their large and commodious house, No. 4 Union Plees. They have an established school, and promise their patrons that their pupils shall be thoroughly taught the various branches of a practical and politic education.

THE subscriber having been many years engaged in building and using all kinds of machinery, is now employed as solicitor of patents in this city. Intimate knowledge of mechanical operations enables him to understand inventions, to describe and specify patent claims much more readily than lawyers who have formerly done this businers. Models forwarded to the subscriber will be duly attended to. Drawings, specifications &c., will be made and patents procured. Models must be marked with the inventor's naw. Freight of models and letter postage must be prepaid for sheapness. Those writing from a distance should give their town, county, and S'ate.

AZA & NOLD, Pat nt Agent.

Washington, D.C., let month 29th, 1852-6m

JAMES STRAIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Illinois,

Lasalle, Lasalle Co., Ittinous,

Will give prompt attention to all professional business
intrusted to his care in the middle and northern part
of the State, to the locating of land warrings, purchase and
sale of real estate, examination of titles, payment of taxes,
&c. Refers to Hon. Samuel Lewis, Chesianati, Ohio; Col.
William Keys, Hillsborough, Ohio; Moses Barlow, Esq.
Xenia, Ohio. MARLBORO' HOTEL.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE. JENKS & PARKS, No.
229 Washington streat, Boston. C. W. JENKS.
March 20—1ya I A PARKS.
FULLER'S COMPUTING TELEGPAPH.

THE proprietor of this work has received the most liberal paronage in America and foreign countries—Irs power to solve more problems than all other calculators united. Is well known. More time is required to prepare questions than to obtain answers to any business computation—interest discount, loss and gain, mensura ion, surveying, gauging, weges, &c, &c, &c. Its use is learned by a few hours' study. A case, with full printed directions, accompanies the work—Address, post-paid,

Jan. I. JOHN E FULLER, Boaton, Mass. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GEN-

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.

THE National Era is taken by fifteen thousand subscribers, and probably has four times that number of readers. It circulates some seven thousand copies in the Western States. a larger number, we believe, than is issued from any political weekly in the West; four thousand copies in New York State, chiefly in the-interior; the rest in New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the South; and it is taken largely by country merchants and others dealing with Boston, New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. It is manifest that it affords are advantages as an advertising medium. Only a limited space (any five columns) can be devoted to advertisements, and this secures to the advertiser greater prominence than in a sheet where he must take his place among hundreds of others.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

INSERTIONS.

1 2 3 1 9 3 6 12

One square \$0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 2.00 3.00 6.00 10.00

Three squares 150 2 25 300 375 6.00 9.00 16.00 30'00

Four squares 250 3.05 4.00 5.00 10.00 22.00 40 00

Five squares 250 3.75 5.00 6.00 9.00 16.00 30'00

Five squares 250 3.75 5.00 6.00 9.00 16.00 30'00

Five squares 250 3.75 5.00 6.00 9.00 16.00 30'00

Five squares 250 3.75 5.00 6.00 9.00 16.00 30'00

Five squares 250 3.75 5.00 0.00 9.00 16.00 3100 60.00

Radianes 250 3.75 5.00 6.00 7.00 12.00 16.00 35.00 65.00

One square 10.00 10.

OF Number of lines in a square, ten. The following Agents are authorised to receive advertise nents and subscrip ions for the paper: GEORGE W. LIGHT, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND

LEONARD SCOTT & CO... CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money cur-e. t in the Stats where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of time-ty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9 four copies of the tour Reviews and Blackwood for \$30, and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these periodicals has by the la'e law been reduced, on the average, about forty per cent.! The following are the present rates, viz: FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Government.

Letters of inquiry or application should be addressed (post paid) to WILLIS G WADE,

Jan. 29 Washlugton City, D. C.

LADIES,
Union Place, Pine st., west of Schuylkill 8th st.,

lite education.

Reference: .-Rt Rev. A Potter, D. D. L. L. D., Rev. J. Parker, D. U., Philadelphia; Hon. W. C. Preston, Columbia South Carolina; Rev. J. M. Weinwright, W. E. Curtis Esq., New York; Rev. A. Lord, D. D., Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb. 19

PENNSYLVANIA RAILHOAD.

WINTER ARRANGEWIENT between Philadelphia and Pittsburg—time reduced to twenty-four hours. On and after the list of December next, passengers will be exried by the Pennsylvania Kailroad Company, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in twenty-four hours, with only twenty-math, miles of Itaqing over an excelent Turnpike. Tails is the shortest and best route between the Great West and the Atlantic alties, and the accommodations are in all respects of the highest character.

Nov. 13. Agent Penn. Railroad Company.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

WILLIAM HARNED. No 48 Beekman st., N. York. WILLIAM ALCORN, cor. 13th and Ogden sts., Phila. S. N. PIERCE, Cincinnati, Ohio

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. PORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE NO 54 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, vis:

The London Quarterly Reviews—Conservative;
The Evinburge, Reviews—Whig;
The North British Reviews—Free Church;
The Westminster Reviews—Liberal; and
Bluckwood's Elimburgh Magazums—Tory.

These Repr nts have now been in snoceasful operation in this country for twonty years, and their circulation is constantly on the inorase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a sin flar class, and from numeorus Eclectics and Migazines made up of selections from foreign peri dicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reating public, and sfirds a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their obiet value, and in that they strand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the manterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary netables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in tireat Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novet," (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Mesars. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the reprint of that magazine ma always rely upon having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

For any one of the four Keviews,

For any one of the four Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For any three of the Reviews,
For all four of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's Magazine,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews
For Blackwood and the four Reviews

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles 9 cents per quarter Over 500 and not exceeding 1.50 do. 18 do. do. Over 1500 and not exceeding 2,500 do. 24 do. do.

Over 154 0 and not exceeding 2500 do. 24 do. do.

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cents per quarter.
Over 560 and not exceeding 1,500 do. 8 do. do.
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2,500 do. 16 do. do.

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works oy mail, and thus insuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Jan. 1 78 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.
OCP Subscriptions received in Washington by Taylor & Maury, Franck Taylor, and W. Adam, Booksellers.

N. R. 1. S. & Co. howe recently published, and have

N. B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now or sale, the 'FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal octave, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 6.0 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, six dollars; in paper covers, for the mail, five dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILLIAM PENN. BY IRENE.

There he stood. William Penn in his quaint, Quaker garb, amidst the luxury which might have been his own. His mother uttered an exclamation of joy, embracing him with the deepest affection. The Admiral did not move, but stood with folded arms, and flushed, angry but stood with folded arms, and flushed, angry the stood with folded arms, and flushed, and the stood with folded arms, and flushed, angry the stood with folded arms, and flushed, and the stood with but stood with folded arms, and flushed, angry face, eyeing his offending son, from his wide beaver to the plain shoe, with indignant looks. "And so, Tom Ive has taken you in tow, and made a fool of you again, eh?" was his

only greeting.

A discussion followed, full of anger on the A discussion followed, full of anger on the Admiral's part, but eliciting only calm and meek replies. Mrs. Penn listened with anxious solicitude. Tears of joy filled her eyes, and her heart was filled with gratitude to God, that strength was given him to endure even persecution, in obeying the dictates of his conscious.

"My son," said she, "I weep not for grief of any crime you have committed, but rather for joy of your innocence and honest adherence

What consolation those few words gave him!

Days and weeks passed, and still the Admiral strove, by every inducement, to conquer the firmness of William's convictions, but in vain. He could not bear to drive him from him, and would have conceded to his plain speech, dress, and deportment, if he would consent to remain uncovered in the presence of the King, the Duke of York, (afterwards James II.) and himself; but finding William unyielding, even in this, he no longer restrained his anger, and in a storm of passion ordered him to leave the house forever. He obeyed, and with sadness

in the parting, said—
"Father, if I had been turned out of doors, "Father, if I had been turned out of doors, because of any crime I had done, I should be wretched indeed. But thanks to God! I go away with a conscience unstained by any act which should cause you or my dear mother to

He bade his noble mother a tearful farewell, and, as he departed from them, they list-ened to his footsteps till they died away in the distance, feeling an oppressive loneliness which tears could not relieve. From that hour the Admiral lost his jocose spirits, and became restless, fretful, and gloomy. His ambition for his only son had been bitterly disappointed, and he knew not how to find peace, for even the sad countenance of his wife reproached him. Heping for relief in the excitement of ous battles, and ventured upon the seas in search of a happiness he no longer enjoyed in the once cheerful home at Pennwood.

In the mean time, young Penn repaired to London, and became a member of the Society of Friends. He employed himself for some time in defending their doctrines by writing; but soon an offensive article appeared from his pen, which caused his immediate arrest, and imwhich caused his immediate arrest, and imprisonment in the Tower. His cheerfulness did not forsake him here. With pious resignation he endured all the sufferings inflicted upon him. Even his harsh jailor was won from his prejudices, when in return for his rudeness he always received a tender remonstrance. His head heart was effected and large strance. His hard heart was softened, and long before the seven months of Penn's imprison-ment expired, he learned to respect the stern integrity of his prisoner, and to look with awe and admiration upon his serene and youthful countenance, ever beaming with purity and be-nign love. There was music in his simple lan-guage, and the gentle thee and thou fell with such bewitching tones upon the ear of the rough guard, that in spite of his hatred to the sect, he often sat and listened to the mild teachings of the persecuted Quaker.

The Admiral was still absent; but Mrs

Penn, upon hearing of her son's imprisonment, ordered her carriage, and hastened with quickest speed to London. As she arrived before the dark walls of the prison, her soul sickened with the thought of seeing there, among a host of criminals, her innocent and only child. She followed the sullen steps of her guide through the gloomy halls, and up the winding staircase, with a heart beating with indignation and sorrow. She shuddered as she passed by had almost forgotten there was a God; and when her way led through apartments crowd-ed with men, women, and children, placed there because of their peculiar religion, she could not restrain her tears of grief and sympathy. Almost overcome by conflicting emo-tions, she reached the place they sought. The key rattled in the rusty lock, and the iron door swung heavily back. There young Penn door swaing nearly back. There young rein sat, near the high grated window, occupied as diligently with his pen and studies as though free; but upon beholding his mother, he sprang forward, and folded her in an affectionate embrace. When her calmness was restored, anxious inquiries followed, to which he replied with such cheerfulness, that she was comforted by the interview, and left him with the strong hope of soon obtaining his release. But weary months elapsed ere he gained his liberty. He was finally released by the King, at the insti-gation of the Duke of York, who entertained a strong friendship for the Admirat. He again made a short visit to Ireland, to attend to his father's affairs, to whose good will he was once more restored. His leisure time was occupied in visiting and preaching to the imprisoned Quakers in Dublin and Cork, whose release he soon obtained through the influence of his various friends at Court. He well knew how to approach the well knew how to sympathize with the many sufferers, for his own imprisonment was so frequent, that it is said on one occasion, when a file of soldiers was ordered to guard him to the Tower, Penn sarcastically said to the Judge, "Thee need not send thy soldiers, send thy boy; I know the

Not long after his return to England, he again felt the bitterness of persecution and injustice. The Conventicle Act had just been passed by Parliament, which prohibited Dissenters from worshipping God in their own way. William Penn was one of the first victims; for nothing could deter him from what he deemed his duty. He continued to preach, as usual, and on going with his friends to their meeting-house in Grace-church street, to perform Divine worship, they found it guarded by a band of soldiers. A large number of the Society being gathered, and not obtaining admittance, Penn began to address them where mittance, Penn began to address them where they were. He had not proceeded far in his discourse, when he was arrested, and William Mead, a friend, was sent to Newgate, to await a trial. When the appointed day arrived, the court was crowded with an assembly waiting court was crowded with an assembly waiting eagerly the appearance of the prisoners. As they entered, one of the officers pulled off their hats, at which the lord mayor became furious, and ordered them to put them on again, and then fined the prisoners forty marks each, for contempt of court. Being brought to the bar, the indictment was read, which, among other falsehoods, stated that the prisoners had preached to an "unlawful riotous assembly, and they had met together with force and arms, and this to the great terror and disturbance of many of to the great terror and disturbance of many of his Majesty's liege subjects." The prisoners plead not guilty to the indictment. The witnesses being called and examined, could prove nothing but that William Penn was seen speaking to an assemblage on a certain day, but could not tell what he said, on account of the noise. It was also proved that Mead was heard to say something, but nobody could tell what. This was the substance of the evidence against

Penn defended himself so clearly and that he baffled the wily Recorder, who opposed him, in every point. Notwithstanding, the incensed court hurried away the prisoners to a loathsome dungeon, and proceeded to charge the incense of the false

censed court hurried away the prisoners to a loathsome dungeon, and proceeded to charge the jury. Penn, hearing part of the false charge, stopped, and raising his voice, loudly appealed to the jury and crowded assembly, to judge of the injustice and violation of law, in charging the jury in the absence of the prisoners. A murmur ran through the close crowd, but the jailor was ordered away quickly with the prisoners to their dark and loathsome cells. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, but were received with threats and abuse by the judges. Seven times they were sent out, and seven times they returned the same verdict. Not one of the twelve would yield their convictions of right, though they had been kept two days and two nights, without refreshment of any kind. The greatest excitement prevailed, but still the sturdy jurymen remained firm, despite the brutal threats of the bench. Once more a separate answer was required

have followed your own judgments, rather than
the good advice which was given you. God
keep my life out of your hands! But for this
the Court fines you forty marks a man, and
imprisonment till paid."
William Penn then exclaimed—
"I demand my liberty being freed by the

"I demand my liberty, being freed by the jury."
"No; you are in for your fines," replied the rines for what?"

ly. Once more Penn defended himself with such strength and ability, that despite the hatred of his creed, the assembly could scarcely restrain their admiration of his brilliant talents and

noble bearing, and a thrill of indignation burnnoble bearing, and a triff of indignation burned in many an honest Englishman's heart, as they beheld Penn and his jurymen led away to prison. They had refused to pay the fines, and those strong, noble-souled jurymen were committed to Newgate. How long they were suffered to continue in prison, or what became of them, is not known.

The Admiral returned from sea with a bro-

ken constitution, and suffering from a disease that was rapidly bearing him to the grave. He heard of his son's imprisonment with as-tonished indignation; and this, more than all else, served to blight his ambition; for, after a else, served to blight his ambition; for, after a life, and nearly his fortune, spent in the service of his King and country, that his only son should be thrust into prison like a common felon, when guilty of no crime but obeying his conscience, stung him to the quick, and he felt that the religion that could persecute with such severity and injustice could not be as pure and holy as the one which suffered and and ared with cheerful firmness and mock for giveness. His affections yearned for the pres-ence of his loved son, and he longed to repair the harshness and wrong he had done him. Penn's release was quickly obtained, and for the last time the sorrow-stricken family were united at Pennwood. The spirit of the proud father was bowed to the dust, and, now that his worldly ambition no longer blinded him, he regarded his son's conduct in a far different that when the second to him wilful but.

light. What once seemed to him wilful obsti-nacy, now proved to be a stern integrity and a truthful heart, which would in no way belie itself. He no longer refused to give his bless-ing; and though he could not adopt the pecu-liar belief of his son, he regarded it with gene-cous and enlightened views: for a new and rous and enlightened views; for a new and Christian fervor burned in his own soul, and is Death drew near, he wondered at the entire devotion of his life and talents to his King, rather than to his God. As his eyes grew dim, and his voice faint, he addressed his dying words to his son, whom he now loved with re-

loubled affection and new hope:
"Son William, I am weary of the world! would not live my days over again, if I could command them with a wish; for the snares of life are greater than the fears of death. Let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience. I charge you, do nothing against your conscience. So will you keep peace at ome, which will be a feast unto you in a day

He sent, as a dying request, an earnest mes-sage to the Duke of York, to protect his son, and to ask the King to do the same, in case of

year, 1670, leaving to William Penn a hand-some estate of \$15,000 per annum, besides a arge debt due from the Crown. So far from appropriating it to luxurious habits, he contin-ied his extremely plain style of living, devoting much of his fortune to the benefit of the Qua-ker sect, and often releasing numbers of them from prison, by paying the heavy fines imposed on them. Once more he suffered an imprisonment of six months in the Tower; and after his release, travelled several months through Ger-many and Holland, with the intention of disseminating more widely the doctrines of the Society of Friends.

William Penn was now in his twenty-sixth

ear. Celebrated, not only as an author and year. Celebrated, not only as an author and preacher, but as a young man of rank, wealth, fine personal appearance, brilliant talents, and rare virtues—who had suffered imprisonment and sacrificed much for his religion—no wonder that his name rang far and near. The fashionable regretted the loss of such a star from their circle, and pitied his "fanaticism."

A debt of sixteen thousand pounds being his stern virtues, soul-stirring eloquence, and liberal sympathies with their sufferings; while the opposers of their religion most thoroughly hated and persecuted him.

He was at this time well known by reputa-

tion to Gulielma Springett, whom he married not long after his return to England. She was consideration of disposing of a sect about whom the daughter of Sir William Springett, of Darling, in Sussex, who had fallen at the siege of Bamber, during the civil wars, in the service of Parliament. After his death, her mother had married Sir Isaac Penington, an eminent ministry of the debt, but to gratify Penn, for whom he had a high esteem. Upon hearing the news of his success, Penn hastened to herefore educated in those doctrines and her haracter ever retained a sweet impress of hem. Her face was very fair; but, though them. Her face was very fair; but, though beautiful in form and feature, she was still more lovely in disposition; while the dignity and simplicity blending in her manner, and her cheerful, affectionate temperament, made her the idol of her circle. Her home did not escape the sorrows of persecution; for in her girl-hood she saw her revered step-father dragged away to prison, where he suffered close confine-ment for months, and was treated with extreme severity; and she saw him waste away and die with a disease contracted by the cruelty of his oppressors. But the lessons he gave passed not unheeded, and those scenes served but to unheeded, and those scenes served but to strengthen and nerve her for greater trials, and taught her how to bring under control every passion of her nature. Such was the gentle bride of William Penn—and two spirits never blended more perfectly. Their affection was unbroken and unchilled, till death laid his icy fingers upon her heart, and stilled its beatings. Many years the sunshine of her love lighted, and the early days of their marriage were free from sorrow and persecution, and were spent happily in their new home at Rickmansworth. Penn was not idle, here, however. He might now have been a gentleman at leisure, with an ample fortune; but his conscience ever called him to action. His time was spent in writing and preaching, till converts to his doctrines became so numerous in his neighborhood as to alarm Richard Baxter, when passing that way, who considered them a lost people, and gave rise to a public controversy between Penn and

The following year Gulielma Maria accompanied her husband to Bristol, where they un The following year Gulielma Maria accompanied her husband to Bristol, where they unexpectedly met the celebrated George Fox, just returned from Maryland, America. Persecution still raged fiercely against the Quakers; but Penn continued to preach as usual. He here parted from his friend, George Fox, who proceeded on his way home to his mother, who was on her death-bed; but having occasion to was on her death-bed; but having occasion to was on her death-bed; but having occasion to make the was arrested and companied the was arrested and companied the was arrested and companied to the was on her death-bed; but having occasion to was only the was occasion to was only the was on her death-bed; but having occasion to was only the was occ preach at Worcester, he was arrested and committed to prison, where he was kept for several months, till, through the intercession of Penn, he obtained his release.

In 1776, Penn accidentally became a mana-

ger of Colonial concerns in New Jersey, which situation produced important results, as his mind was thus directed towards America as an mind was thus directed towards America as an asylum for the persecuted Quakers, though he did not immediately act upon the thought. Part of the next year was also occupied in managing the affairs of New Jersey. After this, he, in company with George Fox and Robert Barclay, set out on a ministerial visit to Holland and Germany. He had received letters from eminent persons there, urging his visit; and, after some delay, bade adieu to his beloved wife and child, and also paid a fare-Pennwood since the death of the Admiral.

Penn and his friends finally set sail in a

Penn and his friends finally set sail in a packet, where they were pleasantly accommodated, the Captain having served under Admiral Penn. After arriving at their destination, and landing, they proceeded to Rotterdam, and from thence to the chief cities in Holland and Germany, preaching and distributing books. At Horwerden, Elizabeth, Princess of the Rhine, held her Court. She had offered an asylum in her kingdom to the persecuted, and, being inclined to favor the Quakers, had invited Penn to visit her and explain the principles of their belief. The Countess of Hornes, who lived with her as a companion, was also of a serious mind, and earnestly desired an interview. According to appointment, they repaired to the palace one morning at seven, and were received by the Princess with such marks of kindness as deeply affected them. The habits of the Princess were extremely simple. Early rising, with

Without ostenation or proud reserve, she appeared in her robes of state, which became her dignity without detracting from the good nature and overflowing kindness of heart at all times manifested for the good of her subjects. She received her strange but deeply-reverenced guests with frank cordiality, which at once secured their confidence and easy. The morning

guests with frank cordiality, which at once secured their confidence and ease. The morning hours were spent in religious conversation; after which, though invited to dine, they excused themselves and withdrew.

In the afternoon they again returned to the palace, where a number were assembled to listen to them. Quaker worship was held with much interest till seven in the evening, when they retired but were invited to repeat their hey retired, but were invited to repeat their visit the next day.

They were not received till nine the follow

ng morning, it being the day on which the Princess received addresses and petitions. A neeting was then held, which all the inferior ervants of the household were ordered to at tend. Penn gave a full account of his life, at her request, which occupied him till late in the evening, they having supped at the palace. The next and last day, another meeting was held, during which the Princess was so deeply affected, that when she bade Penn farewell she

ould scarce find utterance to her words.

Penn, with his friends, continued their trav ils, often meeting with kindness, and preach els, often meeting with kindness, and preaching at every opportunity, and seeking out those religiously inclined. On making inquiries, they heard of a young Countess, the daughter of the Graef or Earl of Falchensteyn, who was severely treated by her father, on account of the religious bias of her mind. Learning that she ter of Mulheim, they hastened to see her, but arrived too late to find her. They wrote her a letter, requesting to see her; to which she re-plied, "she would willingly meet them at her ninister's house, but she was not her own mis-

ress."
Soon after this, as they were walking near the castle, the Graef came out and met them. Observing their strange dress, he inquired who they were; to which they courteously replied. As they paid no homage to him, his att

Why do you not pull off your hats? Is it respectful to stand covered in the presence of the vereign of the country?" To which they replied:
"It was their practice so to do in the pres

twis their practice so to do in the pres-ence of their own sovereign, and they never un-covered their heads except in the performance of devotion to the Almighty."

"We have no need of Quakers here," said

the Graef; "get out of my dominions—you shall go no further."

And, though they mildly expostulated with him, he ordered his soldiers to take them away

from his borders.

The soldiers left them to travel through The soldiers left them to travel through a dreary wood of three miles; after which, they reached the walls of Duyeburg, but too late to enter the city, the gates being shut, and were therefore obliged to remain in the fields till morning. They wrote a letter to the Countess, encouraging her to continue in her belief, and endure with firmness the persecution which had just begun. They also addressed a letter to the Graef, kindly expostulating with him, and wishing him all good in return for his unkind-

After three months thus spent in travelling and preaching, they returned to England, but not without a dangerous voyage. Once more united to his family, Penn enjoyed a few weeks'

rest from his labors.

During the following years, 1678 and 1679, his time was fully employed in preaching and writing, in public controversies, and the continued management of Jersey. He had, for a long time, however, had his thoughts fixed upon securing a tract of land in America, to which the persecuted Quakers might emigrate and establish a form of government founded upon the strict principles of justice—truth and love to all mankind. He expressed himself, in a letter to a friend, that he desired to obtain the new land that he "may serve God's truth and

due him from the Crown, he solicited its pay ment in a tract of land in America; and his petition to Charles II for the grant of it, after great opposition on account of his being a "a colony of Quakers among the savages of America" was ridiculed, but gave way to the

stately and gorgeous apartments. The heavy rich hangings of velvet, the ornamental gild-ing, the luxurious lounges, the soft, noiseless carpet—all gave an air of ease and majesty. A crowd of noblemen, in rich and elegant court-dresses, surrounded the throne of the monarch, who from time to time received peti tions of his subjects, or turned with a light jest to some of his favorites. The low hum that ran through the circle was hushed as William Penn was ushered in their presence, and they quickly made way for his approach. Without kneeling or doffing his hat, he gracefully saluted the monarch, while all gazed upon his extended the monarch while all gazed upon his extended the gracefully saluted the gracefully saluted the contract that is a sub-value of the contract. ted the monarch, while all gazed upon his extremely plain garb—plainer for the contrast with the showy trappings of royalty—and noted the benignant and firm expression of his countenance, through which his soul gleamed in joyous emotion, so widely different from the traces of care, passion, and dissipation, that were strongly delineated in the face of the

King.

He was graciously received, and Charles himself delivered the deed to his respected subhimself delivered the deed to his respected subject, with a few conditions. Penn accepted it, with simple, grateful thanks. He hastened away, and with trembling hands opened the precious document; and, to his surprise, found his province named Pennsylvania, meaning "the woody land of Penn." Too modest to accept the title, he hastened to the recorder, who happened to be a Welshman, and begged him to change the name.

"Well, then, what name would hur like

"New Wales," replied Penn.
"But," rejoined the Welshman, "though hur should be well pleased to hear hur province called New Wales, yet hur has no business to

Penn immediately published the liberal terms on which he would dispose of the land; which, together with the freedom of religious worship, and the just and democratic principles upon which his constitution were founded, caused great numbers to determine to seek

THE MAINE TEMPERANCE LAW.-It is stated

JOSEPH MAZZINI. BY COUNT ADAM DE GUROWSKI.

The storm which has been blowing with more or less continuity and violence over Europe, during the second quarter of the present century, has evoked into political importance numerous individuals, some of whom kept afloat on the infuriated waves for longer or shorter periods, sinking after a certain time into peaceful insignificance; others, struggling laboriously, remained faithful to the colors under which they once started into life and combat. Among these, there is one lofty individuality which, it may be said, rises above them all. Since its apparition in the lists against darkness, des-potism, political and social oppression, against all the abuses and rottenness pouring out from the past on to the present, associated with oththe past on to the present, associated with others, or alone, it has stood up, mighty, unshaken, unyielding, and menacing. The forces which it commands are condensed in a powerful mind, in a living faith, and in those pure principles which alone inspire mankind, and mark the continual transition from political lethargy to a higher and more noble activity. Armed with these weapons, he levies war alone against the combined resources of Popes, Kings, Emperors, and Ministers, with all their administrative and police engines and tools. Isolated, persecuted, outlawed, hunted from place to place, from country to country, he has never fainted or abandoned the struggle. A move-ment of his lips or a stroke of his pen makes tremble and feel uneasy in their absolutist strongholds the rulers of the continent. This. man is Joseph Mazzini—undoubtedly the most prominent man of our era.

He was born in Genoa, where his father was,

and I suppose is still, a practicing physician and professor of the medical school. As a and professor of the medical school. As a rather young boy, he already, in the year 1828, inspired fear and uneasiness to the at that time, violent and despotic Government of Piedmont. Then, he founded a literary periodical under the title of the Indicatore Ge where the principles and notions partly brought forward, afterwards only slightly touched by the revolution of July, 1830, have been already alluded to and even professed. This periodical was suppressed in a few months of its apparition. But the indomitable youth returned to the assault in another shape and title, the of

the Judicatore Livornese.

The revolution of July kindled again the hopes of Italy. Its juvenile spirits flamed up everywhere. As a preventive measure, Muzzini, with some other liberals, was arrested in Genoa, judged by a special commission, and sent to the fastness of Savona. After eight months of imprisonment, they were released under the condition of not coming near to their native city. The following story may serve to illus-trate the character of the young Mazzini. When the above-mentioned arrest took place his father called on the Governor of Genoa to

ascertain the nature of the offence of his son. "Your son," answered the Governor, "taker chards and fields, devoted to deep meditations. Of what nature can be the thoughts thus deep-

ly absorbing him?"
Released, Mazzini left the kingdom of Sardinia, and sought refuge in Marseilles. The revolutionary movement in the Roman State was already defeated. Gregory XVI sheltered by the Austrian flag, took the most

oruel reactionary retaliation on the revolution-ists. The movement in the Papal States at that time, together with the general excitement prevailing through Italy, was one evoked bonoros, all of whom were partisans, of a kind of constitutional monarchy, of the existing division of Italy into separate sovereignties, and of some reigning dynasties. Already, however, in the year 1830, the new or younger generation was moved by different aspirations, but its free action was mastered and compressed by the above-mentioned liberals. It may be said that Mazzini embodied these new tendencies and at the outset proclaimed boldly absolute republican principles, as the only way for re-conquering the independence of Italy, and for instilling into her a new reinvigorating life.

In Marseilles he founded the celebrated periodical called Young Italy, based on an association of the same name. The periodical inwas a trumpet, awakened from apathy all classes in Italy, sounding to their minds and hearts with new invigorating ideas. The Giovina Italia was the banner of the unity of that country—for the first time in many cen-turies unfolded in the sight of all parties, and supported by intellectual powers of the highest order. Blending the various territorial subdivisions into one national unity, it became a focus for a political association, for the develop-

ment and elaboration of all higher questions relating to society. On this association, intellectually and de facto, were subsequently modelled all the like combinations under the names of Young Germany, France, Poland, Scandinavia, Hungary, &c. It proclaimed the most complete, the most absolute rupture with the past and all its elements and agencies, as royalty, papacy, and all kinds of aristocracies. All questions were discussed with deep reasoning questions were discussed with deep reasoning and fiery argumentation. Overthrowing irresistibly all the petty notions of conservatism, it burst suddenly, like a burning meteor, into the camp of the absolutists, as well as into that of the moderados. In one word, the Giovina Italia aimed from its outset, as does now its successor, the Italia del Popolo (known partly in this country) to take as basis principles in their most absolute meaning and application; treating with scorn and contempt any kind of half-

way expediencies.

The celebrated Sismondi patronized in the beginning, with the authority of his name, the publication of this journal. He tried to check the impetuosity of the absolute, unyielding, democratical reformer, but tried it in vain. Together with his editorial labors, Mazzini combined simultaneously those of deeply agitating the Italian soil, extending the association, and preparing a new republican Democratic ri-

sing.
Since the firm establishment of terrorism by Since the firm establishment of terrorism by the domestic sovereigns, the separate Governments of Italy have kept their respective subjects more than ever estranged from each other. Through the pressure of a severe, unprincipled, and sanguinary police, the murderous proceedings of the Government in one sovereignty were almost unknown to the inhabitants of the neighboring ones. Thus criminal executions in Naples did not reach the ears of the Romans. Piedmont, likewise, smothered Romans. Piedmont, likewise, smothered the Romans. Piedmont, likewise, smothered the crie of its victims, so that they were not heard in Lombardy. The Giovina Italia extending with each of its numbers, finding everywhere devoted correspondents, spoke alone for all. Thus from all points of the peninsula intelligence of all kinds powred to Marseilles, where the editor resided, and thus the periodical became a central coho for the whole country. cal became a central coho for the whole country. Its first manisfestations of Italian unity have been consecrated with horrible details of legal atrocities. The bloody executions in Romagna, Modena, the barbarous actions of the Neapolitan police, as, for example, imprisoning Mr. Ricciardi in a lunatic asylum as a punishcaused great numbers to determine to seek new homes in the Western wilds. Much excitement prevailed throughout Great Britain, and many of different denominations, confiding in the good name everywhere given him, offered to share the good and ill awaiting them in the far-off land.

Three ships, laden with adventurers, were soon sent off, and the fourth, in which Penn was to sail, was nearly ready. Hasting to Longuer and the sentence of the second of the construction of decaying from an Austrian fortress; the persecutions of a La Cocislia, and numerous to persecutions of a La Cocislia, and numerous the persecutions of a La Cocislia, and numerous th soon sent off, and the fourth, in which Penn was to sail, was nearly ready. Hasting to London, he paid a farewell visit to the King, and from thence returned to his wife and children. He was deeply pained to be so widely separated from them, and perhaps forever. But the constitution of the fair Gulielma was too frail and delicate to attempt the hardships necessary to be endured in a new home in the wilderness. With a tearful and tender parting he bade them farewell, and committed them to the Almighty. Before leaving port, he addressed them an affectionate and beautiful letter, in which the spirit of love, hope, and faith, shone brighly forth. At length the ship Welcome set sail, and, with mingled emotions of pain and pleasure, Penn saw the shores of his native land fade away in the distance. But his spirit was brave, and fitted to battle with the obstacles that lay before him.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.] ted from hand to hand by Committees of the Association, or it was scattered in the evening in public places, streets, theatres, shops, &c. Never was a periodical edited with more fiery activity, and spread with equal devotion and courage. Its supporters and agents hazarding every moment their lives, but nobody hesitated. At that epoch the principal efforts of Mazzini and his followers were absorbed in preparing an insurrectionary movement in Piedmont and Lombardy. Genoa and Alexandria were the most effervescent for establishing a republic; then came Turin, Chambery, and Lombardy. A part of the remains of old Carbonari renta in Naples, dating from 1821, joined the impulsion given by Mazzini.

The Piedmontese Government began first to repress, or rather to quench in blood this new

ted already into the army. Guns were pointed on Genoa from the army. Guns were pointed on Genoa from the surrounding forts, and three individuals were put to death there. Three others in Chambery, six in Alexandria, and sixty condemned to the galleys. Austria, in her turn, filled with Italian patriots the dungeons of her Ipesibergs. On the other hand, the associated Italians thirsted for vengeance.

In 1833, Mazzini went to Geneva. There, with General Romarino, (who had won rather too easily a celebrity in the Polish campaign of 1831.) they combined the unlucky expedition to Savoy. Residing at that time in Paris, and connected with the supreme committees, vainly I forewarned Mazzini not to trust the intriguing and egotistical Romarino. A number of Poles and Germans joined the expedition. They were disarmed and taken prisoners on Lake Leman by the Swiss authorities. A few Lake Leman by the Swiss authorities. A few friends of Mazzini gathered in the village Annemasse in Savoy, and Romarino, after having been well paid by the cash-box of the Giovina Italia, and after publishing a pompous proclamation, abandoned them without even having seen himself the enemy.

Before this check, Mazzini was already persecuted by the Franch Comment in Margania.

secuted by the French Government in Mar-seilles. Hunted by the police from one hiding place to another, he thus wrote the last pages of his periodical. After the affair of Savoy, was exiled from Switzerland and France, and thus from the whole continent, and took refuge in England. There, devoted to study, obliged to work for his daily maintenance, he did not for a moment prove unfaithful to his tendencies, or relax his activity. The fundamental ideas of the Giovina Italia were still propagated, but with less publicity. It seemed even for a moment that he was silenced. But soon he appeared under a new manifestation. In 1842 he established in London a school for Italian workmen, and a new publication under the title *The Apostolato Popolore*. The like schools, and newspapers in the same spirit, ap-peared about the same time in most remote regions. Thus, in Montevideo, a periodical, the Italiano, has had in 1844 nearly eight thousand subscribers; and, if I recollect well, in New York and even in Boston schools for Italian

workmen have been founded.

Mazzini carried on thus openly the struggle, unyielding and undaunted by all kinds of adversities. Alone, or surrounded by disciples, he never laid down the arms of his mind, but used them with unabated energy and power in the great cause of humanity to which he devoted his whole being. It can be said that there is not one among the domains of thought and knowledge, whether relating to ethics, to higher social politics, or to history, that is strange to him, or that has not been in a mas-terly manner explained or elucidated ingeniously by his versatile and capacious intellect. All his demonstrations aimed to prove that every science, every knowledge, every mental occu-pation or pursuit whatever, ought to be direct-ed and used for the intellectual and social emancipation of humanity, and that otherwise

their value is worthless or second-rate.

New partial movements imbrued with blood Italy between 1842 and 1848. Mazzini, residing in London, could not master the effervesence of younger ardent patriots. Such were the unhappy attempts made in Romagna by the brothers Muratori, and the descent made on the coast of Calabria by the brothers Bandeira, sons of a Venetian noble and admiral of the Austrian navy. The daring brothers fell into the hands of Neapolitan sbirri, and were nercilessly executed by the orders of the King f Naples.

Again the name as well as the person of Mazzini became a mark for every kind of persecution by diplomacies of absolute courts, or by Governments yielding to their entreaties. Even an English minister, Sir James Graham, ewitched by Russian and Austrian suggesions, defiled his name by violating the seals of letters, and by delivering the correspondence of Mazzini to the Austrian Embassy. The chaplain of the Sardinian embassy preached in its Catholic chapel against Mazzini, with the purpose of alienating from him the minds of the talian workmen residing in London in the The events of 1848 seemed to crown with

access the long-cherished hopes of the lovers of liberty. Their martyrdom seemed to have ended. Mazzini hailed Pio IX with enthusiasm, urging him in almost inspired words to be the great Christian principles of fraternity and liberty. When the struggle with Austria be-gan, Mazzini at the outset felt no confidence Monarchy as a means to liberate Italy, but advocated the Democratic Republic as the only way to unity and to the emancipation of He distrusted all the Italian the Peninsula. sovereigns; and to some extent, with one exception that of Carlo Alberto, Mazzini was was as full of hatred against the shameless arogance of Austria as could be that of the most

ardent Italian patriot.

The events of 1848 and '49 are known. But n the midst of the croaking and the screeching voices of faithless vituperation, raised by the now victorious absolutism in a perfect unicono against the principal chiefs of the struggle for emancipation, in various countries, the truth is in danger of being stunned. The Roman affairs, with their rapid revolutions, are, more than even those of any other revolution of 1848, deeply wrapped in shameless lies Most of them are already refuted victoriously or will be so by history. Suffice it to mention or will be so by history. Suffice it to mention here, that after the flight of the Pope from Rome, the Republic was proclaimed there, not surreptitiously or by surprise, but by the votes of the immense majority of Romans; and by them, likewise, Mazzini, a Genovese by birth, was almost unanimously called to the supreme republican office. The Roman people sanctioned but the republicant of the surrection of its will be fortuned. by this manifestation of its will the first glori-ous step for the union and unity of Italy—effacing the distinctions of petty nationalities for the sake of the generality of an Italian name. The end of the Roman tragedy threw Maz-

ini again into exile. Again proscribed and fugitive, he pours unanswerable reproaches upon the faithless and treacherous French Govrnment, with its President and Ministers, and causes still uneasiness to the despots in Vienna, Rome, and Naples. It may he alone embodies now the future hopes of his fatherland. More active than ever, his name alarms the concentrated forces of all the con tinental despots between the Alps and th

Alta.

It would be needless to enumerate one b one the calumnies to which he was exposed during his long career of martyrdom, and which still persecute him with unabated fury. A mercenary, unprincipled, and profligate press joins in this work of calumny with the agents of absolutism, and its fervent and devoted worshippers. Not a crime, not an infamy, but it is charged to him in almost daily denunciations. Many of these falsehoods received even in free America. One would sup-

which still persecute him with unabated fury.

A mercenary, unprincipled, and profligate press joins in this work of calumny with the agents of absolutism, and its fervent and devoted worshippers. Not a crime, not an infamy, but it is charged to him in almost daily denunciations. Many of these falsehoods received even in free America. One would suppose that these wilful slanderers on this side of the water are trying to win the favor of European potentates, or, in case of a trip to European to pean potentates, or, in case of a trip to European to prepare for themselves a condescending admission into the ante-rooms of Eoropean absolutists.

For combating thus for years and years against unmeasurable resources and forces, wrestling against the class of despots everywhere ready to tear him, Mazzini found himself very often abandoned by some of his youthful and primitive companions. But he never struck his colors. Alone, or in the midst of associates, he always held up the social and national banner, and like Longfellow's Excelsion, onward, onward was his march. If some of his fellow-combatants fell off, tired, or exhausted, preferring a quiet but slavish repose to never-ceasing efforts—new and ardent ones surrounded him devotedly again, with refreshed hopes, inspired with that re-invigorating fails whose sacred fire never fainted in the heroic breast of Mazzini.

His polemics are always clear, plain, logical, and nervous, energetical, fiery, and vehement, from mere phraseology, thus harmonizing with the noble and elevated object to which he has devoted his existence. The State papers of the heart of the heart of the heart of the heart of the language of truth and lofty dignity, in the face of the most unprincipled and brutish abuse of superior physical force.

The whole course of Mazzini, his file examined in the most of the language of truth and lofty dignity, in the face of the most unprincipled and brutish abuse of superior physical force.

The whole course of Mazzini, his jew pure for men suppressions of the l

ments of the language of truth and lofty dig-nity, in the face of the most unprincipled and brutish abuse of superior physical force.

The whole course of Mazzini, his life exam-

then came Turin, Chambery, and Lombardy. A part of the remains of old Carbonari renta in Naples, dating from 1821, joined the impulsion given by Mazzini.

The Piedmontese Government began first to repress, or rather to quench in blood this new propaganda with the more fury, as it penetra-

secutions, and unequalled devotion to general progress and emancipation, mark luminously the strain of his perilous but pure and lofty

THE Summer Term in this Institution will compense or Tuesday, May 4th. The Frustees are happy to an nounce to the public, that in consequence of the liberal up

lated, and is now lighted with gas, and warmed with large Furnaces.
Farents and Guard'ans are particularly invited to vi it the institution, and judge of the advantages which it offers for the education of their Daughters or Wards.

Extracts from Reports of Examining Committees:

' a degree of interest and enthusiasm is thrown into the daily recitations, which r nder them anything but duli. Study is thus made a pleasure and a profit rather than a drudge. It must be confessed that the system amonged by Mr. Tooker is positive, and rathfully deserves commendation.

Hamilton College, Apr 1 4, 1849."

tion.

Hamilton Coilege, Apr 1 4, 1549.

"The pupils in music, both vocal and instrumental, reflected great credit on their accomplished instructors, Mr. L. Grubb and Miss S. Smith. Particular att. Inton is paid to this delightful accomplishment, and we are sure that greater acilities for the attainment of perfection in this art are nowhere afforded.

"In the familty of the principal, the advantages of home and school are happily combined; adopting a system of government which, while it is so eminently kind and parental, is firm and decided. The principal secures the esteem and confidence of his pupils, and awakens those habits of self-government and self respect, which lie at the foundation of all excellence and success in foture life.

WILLIAM H. BIDWELL, WILLIAM H. CROSWY, CHARLES S. STEIT,

April 4, 1850.

"The manner in which the examination was conducted evinced the perfect confidence felt by the Faculty of Instruction in the scholarship of their pupils. When a class is to the stand, any one present may ask questions and propose problems, either taken from the text-book or from other sources. Pupils were often required to p ove the correctness of a long and complicated problem or theorem.

"The pupils in the French classes, under the charge of Monsieur a Awong, showed in their readiness to wrive or converse in that anguage, the effect of a thorough training we cordially recommend the insattuation to the confidence of study is extensive, carefully selected, and well arranged; and under its present ma asgement it well deserves the high reputation and extensive parrolage let has attained SUMNER MANDER STUART,

PHILANDER STUART,

April 11, 1851. Committee."

The Trustess, by increasing their number of teachers, en triging their building, and adding essentially to their tending and chilosophical apparatus, are enabled to offer increase. Facilities for a thorough useful, and ornamental education. Moral and Religious in truction constitute a prominent feature in the daily exercises of the school, and these subjects will receive special attention on the Sabbath Latingues contailing terms, studies, references, may be obtained of Mr. Buley, E. tor of National Eta, Washington, of the Principal J C. Tooker, A. M., et H. D. Varidek, E.-q., Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Poughke psie, Dutchess county, New York — H. D. Varidek, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Poughkeepsie, April 8, 1862.

A LADY
WISHES to fill the situation of teacher in a seminary, private select, or family. Her qualification are, French and the common English branches. The last has been her profession for some years. Would prefer an engagement in the State of Virginia. Unexceptionate references fursibled. Be particular to address H B. M., Rox 1,000, Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

April 8.

UNCLE TOWN CARIN. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

A CONSTANT supply of this most interesting work will be kept for sale at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York, at the publisher's wholesale and rotail prices. A single copy will be sent to any post office address, under 500 miles, free of expense on receipt of a letter, post paid, enclosing a on lar bill and nine three-cent post office stamps; for any greater of tames, eighteen stamps will be required to prepay the mastage.

of tance, eighteen stamps with the second of the postage.

Price p r single copy—in paper covers, S1; in plain cloth, S1.50; in extra binding, \$2—with a discount of twenty per cent. for not less than hair a dozen copies.

WILLIAM HARNED. Publishing Agent,
April 1

48 Beckman street, New York. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1852.

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanae ha been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the North ern States, it is conflictnity expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

The Almanae for 1852 contains 40 pages, being four pages larger than the Almanae for 1851. It also contains more en

The Almanac for 1852 contains 40 pages, being four pages larger than the Almanac for 1851. It also contains more engravings. Some of those of last year are used again, with two new and beautiful ones, the first entitled 'No Higher Law,' and the other a portrait of Ellen Crafts, in the dress in which she made her escape from alvery. The Almanac is handsomely printed, on good paper, with a Calendar equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1852, with the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c. The Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical writies of an anti-slavery character selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies

For a single copy.

The friends of the cause are exceedly invited to co-operating viving a wide circulation to the Almanae, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make areangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred or thousand Almanaes packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity ofters, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. Or they may be sent by mail, any distance under 500 miles, for one cent, postage prepaid.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, Aug. 1.

As Beckman st., New York.

N B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanae is not to makemoney, but to diffuse useful information at cost.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,

S the special Boston and New England office for the fol Lowing valuable newspapers.

The National Era Received by Express from Washing

The National Era Received by Express from Washington, and delivered by carriers at \$2.75 a year, free of postage single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2. Agente and clubs furnished at rates that will eave them part of the postage. Orders for advertising in this paper solicited.

The Independent—weekly. Edited by Kev. Leonard Baoon, D. D., and others; Kev. George B. Cheever and Revellenry Ward Bescher stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at \$2.56 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, \$2

The Friend of Youth, a superior monthly journal for the Young, edited by Mrs. M. 4. Bailey, Washington. Price delivered free of postage, \$2.12 cents a year; by mail, 50

6 M. 16 (EMT. 2 Carabilla

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Attorneys at Law and Notar JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions,

Missouri New York Pennsylvan Tennessee Office, No. 114 Main street

THOMAS EMERY. MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine A. Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut treets, Clincinnati, Ohio. N. B. Cash pald for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and weet fallow. May 15—tf THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!

Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

SHATTUCK HARTWELL, CINCINNATI, O.,

NOW READY. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Illustrated with six elegant Designs by Billings, engraved by Baker. BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Price-in paper binding \$1 00 In cloth binding · · · 1 50
In cloth binding, glit · · · 2 00

THE book can be sent by mail; the postage on the paper bound is 26 cents, and 31 cents on the cloth bound. Persons sending these amounts in postage stamps, in addition to the price above quoted, shall receive a copy prepaid. All orders from west of the Alleghany mountains should be directed to the Western publishers.

JEWETT, PROUTOR, & WORTHINGTON, March 25-4t1 If Agents wanted to sell this book.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

"Ished in the Nationa Era and now just instucd in two haudaome volumes illustrated by six well-executed Engravings, for sale at the lowest relice, in any quantity, at the Boston Office of the National Era, 3 Cornbill, up stairs. A discount will be made to those who take an extra number of copies for distribution. Price—\$1, in paper covers; cloth. \$150; cloth, full git, \$2.

(27 C. pies sent by mail, under 500 miles, free of postage, on the reception of \$125. Fractional parts of a dollar can be sent in Post Office stamps.

G. W. LIGHT,

Maich 18."

No 3 Cornbill, Boston.

PHILIPSBURG WATER CURE ESTABLISH-IN Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the south side of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek-twenty-eight miles from Pittsburg, eighty trom Wheeling, and one hundred from Ceveland. Big Beaver Creex—wenty-vagat mise from Cieveland. Few p aces afford rarer opportunities for delight ul rambles than Philipsburg. From the summits of the lofty, shady hills immediately in its rear an extended prospect may be had. Nine different towns (among which is teh County Town of Beaver) may be seen from theuse. The buildings are conveniently arranged for Hydropachic purposes; the ladica' and gentlemen's bathing, sitting, and sleeping apartments being entirely separated.

For the pleasure and amusement of patients, a Pin-Alley, Arched Sa'oon, &c. have been fitted up.

Soft spring water, of the atmost purity, is used in the establishment. The proprietor has had twenty years' practical experience as a regular Physician, twelve of wisch has practiced under the "dydropathic system. Terms—only five doilars per week, payable weekly. All reasons are adapted to Hydropathic cures.

Each Pati nt is required to furnish two heavy weollen blankers two large comforts, four sheets, four towels, and one camp-blanket, or intia-rabber sheet.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLE

THE proprietor Dr. R. WESSLIHOEF T, begs to inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sick, ness, and is able again to attend to his professional unites. Fromer and new patients, thesefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will also find

walks and drives in the vicinity. Marc

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.

Monthly—32 pages, 81 per annum in advance.

Bi-monthly and Monthly—(82 per annum, in advance.)

Six Nos. of 32 pages each, and six of 96 each, making 768.

VOL. it commence July, 1631. This unique original
journal treats of all subjects relating to man—presents
new and well demonstrated systems of Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiognomy—and surveys from a new point of
view the great wonders of the age. The knowledge of man
and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numbars and graduitously. Addre a the editor, Dr. JOSEPH

R. BUCHANAN, Cincinnati.

Vol. 1, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phrenology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail for
two dollars.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARA-TUS

MANUFACTURED by C. B. WARRING, for six

Myears Professor of Chemis.ry and Natura Philosophy
at College Bill. Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a
correspondence with those wishing to purchase such artieles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange

Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of th THE NEWEST AND RICHEST

WINTER AND EARLY SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
CHARLES A. SMITH & CO., No 1, Old State Ho CHARLES A. SMITH & CO., No 1, Old State House, Boston, begs leave to invite gentlemen visiting E. ston to examine their LARGE STOCK, most of which has been selected by a gentlemen of great experience AS A BUYER, from the principal manufacturers of England, Germany, and France, and

IMPORTED TO OUR ORDER. OVERCOATING—In English, Venetian, Fur, Beave abrador (water-proof) Beavers, fine cloth finish Beave Vhitney's, Duffell's, French Castors, Kosuth Reversible an entirety new style for Top Coats.) For

(an entirely new style for Top Coats.) For DRESS AND FROCK COATS—Cloths from the most celebrated makers, in French, German, and English, of rare and beautiful colors, and rich and superior finish. PANTALOONERY AND VESTINGS—Over three bundred different styles of each, or such variety and beau-ty that they connot fall to please the most refined and ex-prisite taste. We have in the diff rent outting departments men who, for skill and taste, are asknowledged by THOUSANDS to have no competitors. We trust the inducements we shall offer to those who favor us with a call will secure a selection by them from our stock of Goods, which is not suparsed, or equalled, in any similar establishment in this city or any other city in THE UNION!

All of which will be manufactured with our personal a Fit, Style, Superior Workmanship, and

Trimmings, Which has secured for us the large and constantly increasing patronage which we now enjoy, and at prices that cannot inil to please.

CHARLES A SMITH & CO.
No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARS EN ESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, ChOUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confideace in tale medicine, has won for it an appropriation MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public continuous indeace in this medicine, has wen for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies, thrust upon the e.mmunity, have failed as debendiscarded, this has gaines friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cares too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will lufallibly care, still there is abundant proof.

As times makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gaadually become the best reliance of the afficted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palace of European Kngs. Laronghout this entire country, in every State, of 17, and indeed almost every hamies it contains, c. Harry Feoronal is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Longs, and in many foreign countries it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Brittin, France, and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Churrary Protonal is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies. Hospitals, Alms House, Public in citutions, and in domestic practice, at the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the Lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to core. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parens who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Churrary Protonal is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have en cavored here to furnish the community with a meilcine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at one safe, speedy, and effectus, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to the; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy of uniform strength and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Apothecaries everywhere.

EDULIAN PLANO FORTES*

TTALET DAVIN & CO the large stablished and cele-

EOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

HALLET, DAVIS, & CO, the 1 mg established and celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western customers, have recently orened ware-rooms at 237 Broadway, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and with ut Coleman's celebrated Æolian accompaniment, may siways be found. The Æolian by the skill and improvements of Messra, H., D., & Co., has been divested of the hareh seraphine tone, and the pure pipe of fue tone substituted, giving to it all the sweetness and beauty of the Parlor Organ Their Pianos have been too long and fareholy known to need commendation—and when united to their Æolian, no aweeter mus.c can be found. Every instrument warranted to give eatisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with control of transportation.

Sole Agants, 237 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Messra. G & B have the best catalogue of shelf wish and Musfeal instruction books to be found in the United St tes. Liberal discounts nade to the trade.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and former correspondents that he has resumed the Practice of 1 aw, and will hereafter devote his time to the duties of his profession. Agencies (of a legal character) and collections for Northern Ohio will receive prompt attention. P. BLISS.